

# part 1:Public figures



## The Father of the Country

George Washington is the greatest American. Washington became the first United States **President** in 1789. He won the first American **election**. He was elected to a second **term** in 1793. He's the only president ever to **garner** 100 per-cent of the **electoral votes**. Washington was also the **Com-mander-in-Chief** of the First **Continental Army**. His army **fought** the British. The country was not yet **established**. He **crossed** the Delaware River to **recover** New York City .It was a great move. Washington earned the nickname, "The Father of His Country". This is because of his **military intel-ligence**, and his concern for the people of the United States



George Washington

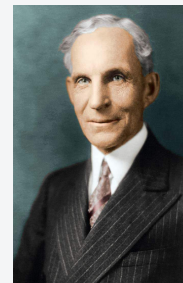
1- president	رئيس
2- election	انتخابات
3- term	مدة
4- garner	يحصل على
5- electoral votes	اصوات انتخابية
6- Commander-in-Chief	القائد العام
7- continental army	جيش قاري
8- fought	حارب
9- established	انشئت
10- crossed	عبر
11- recover	يستعيد
12- military intel-ligence	ذكاء عسكري

### Practise

When did George Washington become the United States President?  
 Why did George Washington cross the Delaware River?  
 What was Washington's nickname?  
 Why did Washington earn the nickname "The Father of His Country"?

## The Founder of Ford Motor Company

Henry Ford was an American **inventor**. He invented the **au-tomobile assembly** line. German **automaker**, Karl Benz invented the first **motor vehicle** in the late 1880s. Ford was the man who made it **possible** for everyone to **own** one. Be-fore Ford, cars were built one at a time by hand. It **cost** a lot of money and **effort**. Ford **revolutionized** the way cars were built. His **methods** are still in use today. In 1886, cars were **available** to only the **wealthiest** people of the time. Ford .changed that in 1906  
 Nine out of 10 vehicles on American roads were Fords. His .cars **spurred** the American **economy**



Henry Ford

1- Inventor	مخترع
2- Automobile	سيارة
3- Automaker	صانع سيارات
4- Motor vehicle	السيارات
5- Possible	ممکن
6- Own	يمتلك
7- Cost	كلفت
8- Effort	مجهود
9- Revolutionized	حقق ثورة
10- Methods	طرق
11- Available	متاح
12- wealthiest	الاغني
13- Spurred	حفز
14- Economy	الاقتصاد

### Practise

What did Henry Ford invent?  
 Who invented the first motor vehicle?  
 When did Karl Benz invent the first motor vehicle?  
 What happened when Ford revolutionized the way cars were built?



## Civil Rights Leader

Martin Luther King Jr. is one of the most **famous** Americans ever. He was a **pastor**, and a **humanitarian**. He is known mostly for being a civil rights **activist**. King was the **leader** of the African-American **Civil Rights Movement**. It was during the 1950s and 60s. He was a **non-violent protester** to affect **social change**. It was based on his Christian **beliefs**. King was born Michael King. His father changed his name in honor of the German reformer, Martin Luther. **Segregation** laws **prohibited** black Americans from eating at the same restaurants as whites. It also prevented them to ride in the same section on public buses with white Americans. King led the famous 1955 Montgomery Bus **Boycott**. He supported Rosa Park. She refused to leave her bus seat to a white passenger. Law in Montgomery, Alabama at the time **required** that



Martin Luther King Jr

1- Famous	مشهور
2- Pastor	قس
3- Humanitarian	خير محب للخير والإنسانية
4- Activist	ناشط
5- Leader	زعيم
6- Civil rights movement	حركة الحقوق المدنية
7- A non-violent	سلمي
8- Social change	التغيير الاجتماعي
9- Beliefs	المعتقدات
10- Segregation	التمييز العنصري
11- Prohibited	حظرت
12- Boycott	اضراب
13- Required	تطلبت

### Practise

Who was Martin Luther King Jr?  
 Why did martin's father change his name?  
 What did the Segregation laws prohibit?  
 What did King do in 1955?

## The Man behind Microsoft

Bill Gates is an American **inventor**, **computer programmer**, **philanthropist**, and **businessman**. He was born in Seattle, Washington. His **wealth** is nearly \$80 billion. He's one of the wealthiest people in the **country**. He **founded**, and was head of Microsoft **Corporation** for years. He is still on the **board** for the **computer software** company. Gates was born to an upper-middle **class** family. His father was an **attorney**. His mother was a banker. She worked for the United Way for many years. He is the father of the modern computer. He studied at Harvard University. He didn't **graduate** .because of his **desire** to **develop** new software



Bill Gates

1- Inventor	مخترع
2- Computer programmer	مبرمج كمبيوتر
3- Philanthropist	فاعل خير
4- Businessman	رجل اعمال
5- Wealth	الثروة
6- Country	بلد
7- Founded	أسس
8- Corporation	شركة
9- Board	مجلس الإدارة
10- Computer software	برامج الكمبيوتر
11- Class	طبقة
12- Attorney	محامي
13- Graduate	يتخرج
14- Desire	رغبة
15- Develop	تطوير

### Practise

Who is Bill Gates?  
 Where was Bill Gates born?  
 How much is Bill Gates' wealth?  
 Where did Bill Gates study?



## A Famous Basketball Star

Michael Jordan is the greatest player ever to play in the **National Basketball Association**. The **professional** basketball league **existed** since 1947. There were many great **players**. Players such as Bill Russell, Wilt Chamberlain, Kareem Abdul Jabbar, and Jerry West. They made their mark in the **league** long before Jordan ever played the game. Jordan had a great **impact** on the game during his playing years with the Chicago Bulls. Jordan won six championship **finals** during the 1990s. He has no equal. He had many titles he **achieved**. Basketball is a team sport. winning a **championship** needs a team effort. There were many superstars who did not have good **teammates**, and never won a title. Chamberlain falls into that **category**



Michael Jordan

- |                                   |                            |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1- NationalBasketball Association | الرابطة الوطنية لكرة السلة |
| 2- Professional                   | المحترفين                  |
| 3- Existed since                  | قائم منذ                   |
| 4- Players                        | لاعبين                     |
| 5- League                         | الدوري                     |
| 6- Impact                         | تأثير                      |
| 7- Finals                         | نهائيات                    |
| 8- Equal                          | مثيل                       |
| 9- Achieved                       | أحرز                       |
| 10- Championship                  | بطولة                      |
| 11-Teammates                      | اعضاء الفريق               |
| 12-Category                       | الفئة                      |

### Practise

Who is Michael Jordan?  
when was the professional basketball league existed?  
How many championship finals did Jordan win during the 1990s?  
What did Jordan Achieve?

## The Greatest Baseball Player

George Herman Ruth is the **major League** Baseball player of all time. He was **known** as "Babe". He is largely **responsible** for **building** the game as it **exists** today. He played in a **stadium** in New York. It's **called** "The House that Ruth Built." Ruth played baseball for 22 years. He played for the Boston Red Sox, and the New York Yankees. He **rewrote** the **record** books. He almost **invented** the **home run**. It's baseball's most **cherished feat**. Before Ruth, the home run was a **novelty**. It was a game of strategy. The Babe **changed** all that



Babe Ruth

- |                             |                               |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1- Major                    | رئيسي                         |
| 2- League                   | الدوري                        |
| 3- Known                    | معروف                         |
| 4- Responsible              | مسؤول                         |
| 5- Building                 | بناء                          |
| 6- Exists                   | توجد                          |
| 7- Stadium                  | ملعب                          |
| 8- It's called              | يدعى                          |
| 9- rewrote the record books | أعاد كتابة سجل الرقم القياسي  |
| 10- Invented                | اخترع                         |
| 11- Home run                | القيام بدورة كاملة وتسجيل هدف |
| 12- Cherished               | نعتز به                       |
| 13- Feat                    | إنجاز                         |
| 14- novelty                 | مستحدثة                       |
| 15- Changed                 | غير                           |

### Practise

Who is George Herman Ruth?  
What was George Herman known with?  
How long did Ruth play baseball?  
Which teams did Ruth play for?



## The Incredible Basketball Star

Kobe Bryant is a **professional** basketball player. He played his **entire career** with the Los Angeles Lakers. He first **joined** the team in 1996. He was 17. Bryant **led** the Lakers to five **National Basketball Association titles**. The most **recent championship** was in 2010. The Lakers beat their arch **rival**, the Boston Celtics. The Lakers also won seven western **conference** titles and eight **Pacific Division** titles during Bryant's time



Kobe Bryant

The Lakers are one of the most successful teams in the history of the NBA. They appeared in 31 championship finals. It's more than any other teams in the league. The team has won more regular season games than any other **franchise**. It is clearly one of the **premier** NBA organizations. It came into existence in 1946

1- Professional	محترف
2- Entire	كامل
3- Career	مسيره
4- Joined	انضم
5- Led	قاد
6- National Basketball Association	الرابطة الوطنية لكرة السلة
7- Titles	ألقاب
8- Recent	الآخيرة
9- Championship	بطولة
10- Rival	منافس
11- western conference	القسم الغربي
12- Pacific Division	قسم المحيط الهادئ
13- Franchise	امتياز
14- Premier	الرائد

### Practise

Who is Kobe Bryant?  
Which team did he play for?  
When did he first join the team?  
How many titles did Bryant lead the team to?

## Her Incredible Life

Oprah Winfrey is one of the most **successful** women in the **history** of the United States of America. Winfrey was born in a small town in Mississippi. She was born in 1954. Her family was **poor**. She is now one of the **richest** people in the world. She is the richest black American in the country. She made the Oprah Winfrey Show. She is very **famous**. Her **show** is very **popular**. She **discusses** the most important issues in her show. Winfrey's early life was **difficult**. She lived with her mother and grandmother. She learned to read by the age of three. She had **memorized** many **bible passages**. Winfrey had two half-sisters. One died young. She won a **local** beauty **contest**. Her show began in Chicago in 1983. It became the No. 1



Oprah Winfrey

1- Successful	ناجح
2- History	التاريخ
3- Poor	فقير
4- Richest	أغنى
5- Famous	مشهور
6- Show	العرض
7- Popular	مشهور
8- Discusses	تناقش
9- Difficult	صعب
10- Memorized	حفظ
11- Bible	الانجيل
12- passages	آيات
13- local	محلي
14- contest	مسابقة

### Practise

When was Oprah Winfrey born?  
Where was Oprah Winfrey born?  
Who is Oprah Winfrey?  
When did her show begin?



## America's First Black President

Barack Obama was president of the United States of America in 2008. He is a **historic figure**. He is the first African American to be president. Obama is a **representative** of the **Democratic Party**. Obama was born in Honolulu, Hawaii in 1961. He is a **graduate** of both Columbia **University** in New York City, and Harvard **Law School**. Before becoming president, he **served** as **senator** for the state of Illinois. Many southern **conservatives** say he's a liberal. He a liberal. This may be an unfair label. Obama ended the U.S. **involvement** in the Iraq war. He also ordered the **military operation** that killed Osama Bin Laden. Obama was **reelected** as president in November, 2012



Barack Obama

1- Historic	تاريخي
2- Figure	شخصية
3- Representative	ممثل
4- Democratic	ديمقراطي
5- Party	حزب
6- Graduate	خريج
7- University	جامعة
8- lawSchool	كلية الحقوق
9- Served	خدم
10- Senator	عضو مجلس الشيوخ
11- was Reelected	أعيد انتخاب
12- Involvement	المشاركة
13- Military	عسكري
14- Operation	عملية
15- Conservatives	المحافظون

### Practise

Who is Barack Obama?  
When did he become president?  
Which party did Obama represent?  
Where did he graduate from?

## The Youngest Boxing Champ

**Boxing** is big in America. The history of the sport **precedes** the **establishment** of the United States by thousands of years. It became a popular sport in Great Britain. Boxing is the **purest form** of **competition**. It **pits** one man, or woman, against another in an **enclosed ring**. One of the most successful boxers in America is Mike Tyson. Tyson **holds several** boxing records. He's the youngest boxer ever to win the **heavyweight championship** in three different boxing **organizations**. Tyson was just over 20 years old when he **accomplished** this feat. He was one of the most



Mike Tyson

1- Boxing	ملاكمة
2- Precedes	يسبق
3- Establishment	تأسيس
4- purest form of	أنقى صورة
5- Form	شكل
6- Competition	مناقسة
7- Enclosed	مغلق
8- Ring	حلقة
9- holds	يحمل
10- Several	العديد من
11- Heavyweight	الوزن الثقيل
12- Championship	بطولة
13- Organizations	المنظمات
14- Accomplished	أنجز

### Practise

Where did boxing first become a popular sport?  
Why is boxing the purest form of competition ?  
Who is Mike Tyson?  
What are Tyson's achievements?



## A Controversial Pop Star

Michael Jackson was the **greatest entertainer** in the history of music in the United States. Jackson **began** his **career** in the early 1970s. He was the youngest **member** of the **musical group** The Jackson 5. Michael was the **lead singer**. He was also the most **talented** of the five brothers in the **band**. He was born on August 29, 1958. He was the eighth child of 10 in an African American family. He was from Gary Indiana. His band was very popular in its time. He was a successful singer, **songwriter**, actor, dancer, and businessman. His career was not without **controversy**. Jackson died on June 25, 2009. Even his death was not without controversy. His family **filed** a wrongful **death lawsuit** against his doctor. The doctor was found **guilty**



Michael Jackson

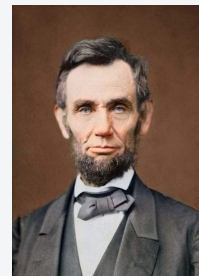
1- Greatest	أعظم
2- entertainer	فنان
3- Began	بدأ
4- career	مسيره
5- Member	عضو
6- musical group	فرقة موسيقية
7- Lead singer	مغني رئيسي
8- talented	موهوب
9- Band	فرقة
10- songwriter	كاتب أغاني
11- Controversy	الجدل
12- Filed	رفع قضية
13- Death	الموت
14- Lawsuit	دعوة قضائية
14- Guilty	مذنب

### Practise

Who was Michael Jackson?  
When did he begin his career?  
When was Jackson born?  
When did Jackson die?

## America's Greatest President

Abraham Lincoln is a name that lives in every American. It is the most **recognizable** name in the history of the country. Lincoln was **president** of America for only four short years. His **impact** on the country was **huge**. During his presidency, the United States was in the **middle** of a **terrible civil war**. At the center of the **split** between the two sides was **slavery**. Lincoln **vowed** to end slavery during his **campaign** for president. The war lasted four years, and about 620,000 soldiers died. Lincoln issued his famous **Emancipation Proclamation** in January 1863. It was the turning point of the war. He gained international favor from the world. The world liked his ethical qualities. His method put an end to the war. Lincoln was **assassinated** on April 15, 1865.



Abraham Lincoln

1- the most recognizable name	أكثر الأسماء شهرة
2- president	رئيس
3- Impact	تأثير
4- huge	ضخم
5- Middle	وسط
6- terrible	رهييب
7- Civil	أهلية
8- war	حرب
9- split	انقسام
10- Slavery	عبودية
11- Vowed	تعهد
12- Campaign	حملة
13- Emancipation	تحرير
14- Proclamation	إعلان
15- was Assassinated	اغتيال

### Practise

How long was Lincoln president of America?  
What happened during his presidency?  
What did Lincoln do during his campaign for Presidency?  
What gained Lincoln the international favor of the world?



## Visionary Astronomer

Carl Sagan was the most famous American **astronomer**. He was an astronomer, **scientist**, **author**, **cosmologist**, and **television host**. His show "Cosmos" was one of the most popular science show in the United States. He **participated** in the only human message sent into space. It was **intended** for an **alien** race. Sagan was born in Brooklyn, New York on November 9, 1934. His interest in science began at an early age. He wrote and co-wrote 20 books. He wrote more than 600 scientific research. His most popular work was "Contact". It tells the story of first contact with an **intelligent alien species**. The book was made into a movie in 1997. The book and movie angered many **religious** groups. It says **human beings** are not alone in **the universe**.



Carl Sagan

1- Astronomer	عالم الفلك
2- Scientist	عالم
3- Author	مؤلف
4- Cosmologist	عالم الكونيات
5- Television host	مضيف برامج تلفزيونية
6- Participated	شارك
7- was Intended for	كان المقصود بـ
8- Alien	فضائي
9- Intelligent	ذكي
10- Alien	كائن فضائي
11- Species	كائنات
12- Religious	ديني
13- Universe	كون
14- Human beings	الكائنات البشرية

### Practise

Who was Carl Sagan?  
Where was Carl Sagan born?  
When was Carl Sagan born?  
What is the most popular work of Carl Sagan?

## The First Women's Rights Activist

Susan B. Anthony **fought** for women's **rights** long before the **social revolution** 50 years ago. She was born in 1820 to a Quaker family. Quakers are a **close-knit**, **faith**-based group of people. They live a very simple and **strict** life. She spent much of her early life fighting for social change. She was an anti-**slavery abolitionist**, teacher, and author. Anthony. She then turned her **attention** to women's rights. Anthony founded a weekly **publication** called "The **Revolution**". She used it to publish women's rights **literature**. Anthony fought a good fight. She died in 1905 at the age of 84. She is honored today by the United States **mint** with the Susan B. Anthony \$1 coin.



Susan B. Anthony

1- Fought	حارب
2- Rights	حقوق
3- Social	الاجتماعية
4- Revolution	ثورة
5- Close-knit	مترايط
6- Faith	الإيمان
7- Strict	صارم
8- anti Slavery abolitionist	مناهضة للعبودية
9- Attention	اهتمام
10- Publication	صحيفة
11- Revolution	ثورة
12- Literature	مؤلفات
13- Mint	صك العملة

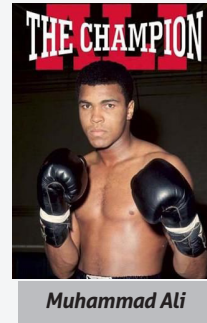
### Practise

When was Susan B. Anthony born?  
Who are the Quakers?  
What did Susan B. Anthony fight for?  
Who was Susan B. Anthony?



## The Greatest Boxer

The greatest boxer of the **modern era** is Muhammad Ali. Ali was born in Louisville, Kentucky. He was first **called** Cassius Marcellus Clay Jr. He changed his name in the late 1960s. He **converted** to Islam. Ali was on top of his **profession** in the late 60s. The U.S. **government ordered** him to join the Army. He **refused**. He said that he could not go to war because of his **religious convictions**. The U.S. government **stripped** Ali of his title. They banned Ali from boxing. His case went through the U.S. court system. Eventually, the U.S. **Supreme Court** ruled in Ali's favor. He is now one of the most **influential** persons in the history of the U.S. Sports **Illustrated** magazine named him "Sportsman of the Century". The "BBC named him "Sports **Personality** of the Century



1- Modern Era	العصر الحديث
2- Called	يدعى
3- Converted	اهتدى
4- Profession	مهنة
5- Government	حكومة
6- Ordered	أمر
7- refused	رفض
8- Religious	الدينية
9- Convictions	قناعات
10- Stripped	جردت
11- Supreme Court	المحكمة العليا
12- Influential	مؤثر
13- Century	قرن
14- Personality	شخصية

## Practise

Who was Mohamed Ali?  
Where was he born?  
What was his birth name?  
When did Muhammad Ali change his name? Why ?

## America's Lost Heroine

Amelia Earhart's story is one the greatest **mysteries** of the American history. Earhart's story is one of **controversy**, and **intriguing**. She was an **accomplished aviator**. She was the first woman to fly **across** the **Atlantic Ocean solo**. Women were not highly **regarded** in the United States at her time. American women during the 1930s did not have the same advantages men had. There were few employment **opportunities**. Educated women were a **scarcity**. Amelia Earhart did a lot to change that **perception**. Earhart was home schooled for most of her life. She gained her pilots license at an early age. After earning her aviator's license, she flew solo across the Atlantic. She earned national fame for this. She was soon a household name. Tragically, Earhart was lost. She was trying to fly around the world in 1937. She was never found. The **theories** about how she died are countless. Many think she fell victim to the Japanese prior to the start of World War II. The most likely, she had mechanical difficulties flying over the **Pacific Ocean**



1- Mysteries	ألغاز
2- Controversy	الجدل
3- Intriguing	مثير للاهتمام
4- Accomplished	بارع
5- Aviator	طيار
6- Across	عبر
7- Atlantic Ocean	المحيط الأطلسي
8- Solo	منفرد
9- Regarded	تحظى بتقدير
10- Opportunities	الفرص
11- Scarcity	نادرة
12- Perception	مفهوم - تصور
13- Theories	نظريات
14- Pacific Ocean	المحيط الهادي

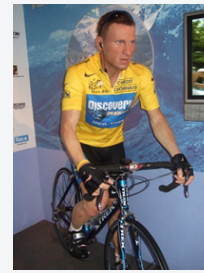
## Practise

Who was Amelia Earhart?  
What was the situation of women in America during the 1930s?  
Where did she go to school?  
What is the tragic event that happened to her?



## American Hero or Villain

Lance Armstrong is the most **controversial** American sports **celebrity**. Armstrong **enjoyed** years of **glory** during his **cycling** career. Armstrong won the famous Tour de France road cycling **event** seven **consecutive** years. He is the only one to do this. He **benefited** greatly from his **fame** and **fortune**. He was the most popular **athlete** in the United States at his time. Armstrong was born in 1971 in Plano, Texas. By the age of 12, he was a successful swimmer. At 16, Armstrong began competing in the grueling triathlon races. Armstrong also had a dark side. He retired from competition in 2011. There were **allegations** of drug against him. The United States Anti-Doping Agency **investigated** the cyclist. They found that he used performance-**enhancing** drugs during his years competing in the Tour de France. The USADA stripped him of his titles. He was also **barred** from ever competing professionally again. This was followed by a life-time ban from the Union Cycliste Internationale.



Lance Armstrong

1- Controversial	مشيرة للجدل
2- Celebrity	مشاهير
3- Enjoyed	تمتع ب
4- Glory	مجد
5- Cycling	ركوب الدراجات
6- Event	حدث
7- Consecutive	على التوالي
8- Benefited	استفاد
9- Fame	شهرة
10- Fortune	ثروة
11- Athlete	رياضي
12- Allegations	ادعاءات
13- Investigated	حققت مع
14- Enhancing	تعزيز
15- was Barred	منع

### Practise

Who is Lance Armstrong?

How many times did Armstrong win the famous Tour de France road cycling event?

When was he born?

where was he born?

## Popular Modern American President

William Jefferson "Bill" Clinton was the 43rd American president. He was a president for eight years from 1993 to 2001. He was the third youngest president. Clinton was a very popular president. He **led** the country during one of the most successful **eras** in American history. His **economic policies contributed** greatly to the country's economic **strength**. Clinton is a **member** of the **Democratic Party**. He served as **governor** of the **state** of Arkansas for two five-year terms. He is **credited** with **overhauling** the state's education system during his tenure. He is married to Hillary Clinton. Hillary Clinton was **Secretary of State** from 2009 to 2013. She served as senator of the state of New York from 2001 to 2009. He enjoyed the highest **approval** rating from the American public in the history of the United States.



Bill Clinton

1- Led	قاد
2- Eras	حقبة-عصر
3- Economic	الاقتصادية
4- Policies	سياسات
5- Contributed	ساهم
6- Strength	قوة
7- Member	عضو
8- Democratic	ديمقراطي
9- Party	حزب
10- Governor	محافظ
11- State	ولاية
12- is credited with	يُنسب إليه- له الفضل في
13- Overhauling	إصلاح
14- Secretary of State	وزير الخارجية
15- Approval	موافقة- قبول

### Practise

Who is William Jefferson "Bill" Clinton?

How long did Clinton serve as President of the United States?

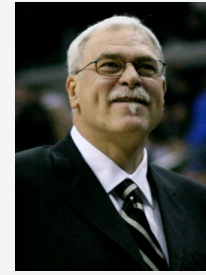
What was his achievement?

What is his party?



## Winning at All Levels

Phil Jackson is an American basketball **coach**, and **general manager**. He used to be a basketball player. He played for **several seasons** in the **National Basketball Association** during the 1970s. He played for the New York Knicks for most of his **career**. He was a top reserve player for the Knicks team that won the NBA **Championship** in 1973. He had a **spinal injury**. He did not continue to play for the team. Jackson was an average player. He found some success in the NBA. His **phenomenal** success in the **league** came as a coach. As coach of the Chicago Bulls, Jackson's teams won six titles in nine years. The Bulls hired him in 1987 as an **assistant** coach. He took over the head coaching job in 1989. Jackson joined the Los Angeles Lakers as coach in 2000. During his time with the Lakers, Jackson's teams won five NBA **titles**.



Phil Jackson

1- Coach	مدرب
2- General	عام
3- Manager	مدير
4- Several	العديد من
5- Seasons	مواسم
6- National	الوطني
7- Association	رابطة
8- Career	مسيرة
9- Championship	بطولة
10- Spinal Injury	إصابة في العمود الفقري
11- Phenomenal	الفريد
12- league	الدوري
13- Assistant	مساعد
14- Titles	ألقاب

## Practise

Who is Phil Jackson?  
When did he play in the National Basketball Association?  
Which team did he mostly play for?  
Why did he stop playing for the New York Knicks?

## The Man who walked on the Moon

The United States of America is the only country ever to **land** a **manned spacecraft** on the surface of the moon. The first person to walk on the moon was Neil Armstrong. Armstrong set foot on the **surface** of the moon on July 20, 1969. Armstrong became an **instant celebrity**. His name became a household word for **generations** to come. The **lunar** landing **mission** was on the Apollo 11 Spacecraft. Armstrong was the mission **commander**. It was the second and last mission flown by him. Armstrong **received** the **Congressional** Medal of Freedom from President Richard Nixon. He was later **awarded** the Congressional Space Medal of Honor by President Jimmy Carter. No other person walked on the moon since then. Neil Armstrong is a true American hero. He died in 2012.



Neil Armstrong

1- Land	تهبط
2- Manned	ماهولة-بطياري
3- Spacecraft	مركبة فضائية
4- Surface	سطح
5- Instant	على الفور
6- Celebrity	شخص مشهور
7- Generations	أجيال
8- Lunar	قمري
9- Mission	مهمة
10- Commander	القائد
11- Awarded	منح
12- Congressional	التابعة للبرلمان
13- Received	تلقى

## Practise

What is the only country ever to land a manned spacecraft on the surface of the moon?  
Who was the first person to walk on the moon?  
When did Neil go to the moon?  
What is the name of the first manned Spacecraft to land on the moon?



## Exposing the Truth

Michael Moore is the most **controversial** American **director**. Moore's **specialty** is **exposure**. He loves to expose **social issues**. He is a **political activist**, and a social **critic**. His films elicit strong **emotional responses**. Moore was born in Flint, Michigan in 1954. His father was an assembly-line worker at the General Motors. His mother was a secretary. He attended the University of Michigan, Flint campus. He dropped out after his first year. He found work as a journalist. Moore wanted to run a story about American **involvement** in Nicaragua. His editors refused. They fired him. He sued his employers. He took \$58,000 in an out-of-court settlement. Moore used the money to start making documentaries. He exposed GM's closure of the Flint factory. They closed the factory to open one in Mexico. The wages were much lower. His film exposes the greed **corporations** like GM. They cut off the lifeline of many American workers to make profit. His **documentaries discussed** many of the social and political problems of the Americans



Michael Moore

1- Controversial	مثير للجدل
2- Director	مخرج
3- Specialty	تخصص
4- Exposure	فضيحة- كشف الحقائق
5- Social	الاجتماعية
6- Issues	مسائل
7- Political	سياسي
8- Activist	ناشط
9- Critic	ناقد
10- Emotional	عاطفي
11- Responses	الردود
12- Involvement	المشاركة-تورط
13- Corporations	الشركات
14- Documentaries	الافلام الوثائقية
15- Discussed	ناقش

### Practise

Who is Michael Moore?  
Where was he born?  
When was he born?  
Where did he study?

## Overcoming Disability

Helen Keller was an American **educator** and **journalist**. She became one of the **leading humanitarians** in the history of the United States. She was born on June 27, 1880 in Tuscumbia, Alabama. Keller had a childhood **disease**. She became **deaf**, and **blind**. Keller and her family **developed** their own type of **sign language**. It allowed them to communicate on a limited basis. Helen's mother asked Anne Sullivan for help. Anne was a recent graduate of the Perkins **Institute** for the Blind. The school was successful in the past in educating blind students. Sullivan was one of its star graduates. Keller was **determined** to become educated. She wanted to teach herself to communicate. She became the first deaf and blind person to earn a college degree. She became very well-known. She began a lecture tour. She **addressed** social and political issues, such as: women's **suffrage**, and birth control. In 1920, she helped found the American Civil Liberties Union. It is still active today. She addressed Congress to raise awareness to the **plight** of the blind. She died in her sleep



Helen Keller

1- educator	معلمة مدربة
2- journalist	صحافية
3- leading	رائدة
4- humanitarians	العاملين في المجال الإنساني
5- childhood	الطفولة
6- disease	مرض
7- deaf	صماء
8- blind	عمياء
9- developed	طورت
10- sign language	لغة الإشارة
11- Institute	معهد
12- Determined	مصمم
13- Addressed	تناولت
14- Suffrage	حق التصويت
15- plight	معاناة

### Practise

Who was Helen Keller?  
When was she born?  
Where was she born?  
What's her achievement?



## An American War Hero

Audie Murphy is the most **decorated** American war hero. He was **honored** with every **award available** during **World War II**. He also won awards for **heroism** from two **foreign governments**, Belgium and France. His **military record** is impressive. He fought successfully in some of the most dangerous battles during the Great War. Murphy also found success after the war. He became an actor in several films. Murphy was born into a very large family in Hunt, Texas. He was one of 12 children. He was poor. His father **deserted** his family. His mother died at a young age. Murphy **dropped out** of school to work. After the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Murphy joined the military. He **involved** in the **liberation** of Rome. He became famous for leading his men into a battle while he was wounded. He also was out of **ammunition**. He won several awards for valor. He died at the age of 46 in a plane crash



Audie Murphy

1- Decorated	مكرم
2- Honored	كُرم
3- Award	جائز
4- Available	متاح
5- World War II	الحرب العالمية الثانية
6- Heroism	البطولة
7- Foreign	أجنبي
8- Governments	الحكومات
9- Military	عسكري
10-Record	سجل
11-Deserted	هجر
12-Dropped out	ترك الدراسة
13-Involved	مشارك - متورط
14- Liberation	تحرير
15- Ammunition	الذخيرة

### Practise

Who was Audie Murphy?  
What did he work after the war?  
How was his family?  
When did he join the military?

## The Man who cured the World

Polio was one of the **greatest health threats** in the United States of America. Polio was a **vicious disease**. It **appeared** during the early part of the 20th **Century**. Many people died .others had some **disabilities**. In 1952, the U.S. **suffered** one of its **harshest** epidemics of polio. More than 58,000 cases of polio were reported that year. 3,145 person lost their .lives

Jonas Salk was born in New York City in 1914. Jonas Salk grew up in a modest family. Salk made great academic success from childhood. By the age of 13, he was **enrolled into** a school for gifted children. He was a **perfectionist**. After graduating from medical school, Salk began his research on polio. Dr. Jonas Salk found a cure. He **developed** his vaccine in the early 1950s. Salk became a national hero. His **vaccine** ended the polio **epidemic** in the United States and many countries around the .world



Jonas Salk

1- greatest	أعظم
2- health	صحة
3- threats	تهديدات
4- vicious	شرس-قاس
5- disease	مرض
6- appeared	ظهر
7- Century	مئة عام
8- disabilities	إعاقات
9- suffered	عانى
10- harshest	أقصى
11-enrolled into	التحق في
12- perfectionist	منشد الكمال
13- developed	طور
14- Vaccine	لقاح
15- epidemic	وبائي

### Practise

What's polio?  
When did It appear?  
Who found a cure for apolio?  
What's the background of Jonas Salk?



## The Man behind Mickey Mouse

Walt Disney was an American **entrepreneur**, **businessman**, animator, **producer**, and **entertainment magnate**. He **founded** Disneyland. Disney was an **expert animator**. He **created** some of the most **memorable** characters in the history of **animation**. Disney was born in Hermosa, Illinois. He was born in December 5, 1901. He had little formal education. Disney showed a talent for drawing cartoon characters. He dropped out of school at the age of 16. He and a friend founded an animation company called Iwerks-Disney Commercial Artists. He **developed revolutionary** new animation **techniques** in his company. Disney developed Mickey Mouse in 1947. The mouse's first appearance was in an animated cartoon Steamboat Willie. Mickey Mouse is still the official symbol of the Disney Corporation.



Walt Disney

1- entrepreneur	رائد الأعمال
2- businessman	رجل اعمال
3- producer	منتج
4- entertainment	ترفيه
5- magnate	قطب
6- founded	أسس
7- expert	خبير
8- created	ابتكر
9- Memorable	بارز
10- animation	الرسوم المتحرك
11- developed	طور
12- revolutionary	ثوري
13- techniques	التقنيات

### Practise

Who was Walt Disney?  
What's his biggest achievement?  
Where was he born?  
When did Disney develop Mickey Mouse?

## The Social Revolutionist

Zuckerberg is the man who **created** Facebook. He **literally** changed the world. He was born in White Plains, New York on May 14, 1984. Zuckerberg **developed** an **interest** in computer **programming** at an early age. When he was just 12 years old, he had developed a working messaging **system**. His father Edward used it in his **dental** office. Zuckerberg developed a music **software** program. **Several** large companies were interested in it. He **enrolled into** Harvard University in 2002. While in Harvard, Zuckerberg began working on Facebook. It's a site that allowed its users to create a profile, share photos, and **communicate** with other **members**. By the end of 2004, Facebook had more than 1,000,000 members. Facebook **generates** more than \$1.5 billion in net **revenues** today.



Mark Zuckerberg

1- created	أنشأ
2- literally	حرفيا
3- developed	طور
4- interest	اهتمام
5- programming	برمجة
6- system	النظام
7- dental	طب الأسنان
8- software	البرمجيات
9- Several	العديد من
10- enrolled	التحق
11- communicate with	يتواصل معاً
12- members	عضاء
13- Generates	تدر
14- Revenues	الإيرادات

### Practise

Who's Zuckerberg?  
What's Facebook?  
what did Zuckerberg develop when he was 12 years old?  
Where did Zuckerberg go for college?



## The Man who gave the World Google

Larry Page is the **co-founder** of Google. Today almost everyone use Google. He was born in East Lansing, Michigan on March 26, 1973. Page is a business **magnate**, computer **programmer**. He **currently serves** as **Chief Executive** Officer for the **multi-billion** dollar company. His **current** net worth is **estimated** at \$32 billion. He is No. 19 on Forbes Magazine's list of billionaires. Page comes from a computer science **pedigree**. His father was a professor at the University of Michigan. Larry Page **graduated** from the University of Michigan with honors. Larry went on to earn his **Master** of Science from Stanford University in Palo Alto, California. From an early age Page was interested in **finding out** how **mechanical** things work. Google has been **ranked** as the No. 1 search engine in the world. It also owns the YouTube. Google generates nearly \$13 billion in net sales per year.



Larry Page

1- co-founder	شريك مؤسس
2- magnate	قطب
3- programmer	مبرمج
4- currently	حاليا
5- serve	يعمل
6- Chief Executive Officer	الرئيس التنفيذي
7- multi-billion	بمليارات الدولارات
8- Current	الحالي
9- is estimated	تقدر
10- pedigree	سلالة
11- graduated	تخرج
12- Master	ماجستير
13- finding out	اكتشاف
14- Mechanical	ميكانيكي
15- Ranked	صنف

### Practise

Who's Larry Page?  
How much is his wealth?  
What is the profession of Larry's father?  
What is the highest educational degree that Larry obtained?

## From Homeless to Superstardom

Jim Carrey is one of the greatest **comedic talents**. He **starred** in some of the biggest **box office hits** in Hollywood history. He started by doing **stand-up comedy** in his home country of Canada. He was born on January 17, 1962 in Newmarket, Ontario, Canada. Carrey was from a low middle class. His father lost his job when Carrey was a boy. That is when Carrey's life changed. The family lost their home. He was living out in a **van**. Carrey **quit** high school at the age of 15. He took a job as a **janitor**. In 1979, he became the opening act for famous stand-up comedians Rodney Dangerfield, and Buddy Hackett. He moved to Los Angeles to try to get into the **entertainment industry** in 1983. His first major **appearances** was in the comedy **series** In Living Color in 1991. After his successful run on the Fox show, Carrey became **well-known**. He **starred** in hit films such as Ace Ventura: Pet Detective, The Mask, Liar Liar, The Cable Guy, Bruce Almighty, and Batman Forever.



Jim Carrey

1- comedic	كوميدي
2- talents	المواهب
3- starred	لعب دور البطولة
4- box office	شباك التذاكر
5- hits	نجاح
6- stand-up comedy	الكوميديا الارتجالية
7- van	عربة
8- quit	ترك
9- janitor	بواب
10- Entertainment	ترفيه
11- industry	صناعة
12- appearances	ظهور
13- series	مسلسل
14- well-known	مشهور

### Practise

Who's jim carry?  
How did he begin his career?  
What did Jake Carrey do before he became famous?  
How did Carrie's life change when he was young?



## The Man Who Saved New York

Randolph William Louis "Rudy" Giuliani was **Mayor** of New York during the **terrorist attack** on the **Twin Towers** on September 11, 2001. He **managed** the **crisis** in a great way. His **legacy** as mayor isn't **limited** to his **actions following** 9/11. He is also known for his tireless crusade against New York's organized crime, and **corrupt** businesses. He brought the organized crime boss John Gotti to justice. It earned him Time Magazine's Person of the Year **recognition** for 2001. He was also **knighted** by Britain's Queen Elizabeth in 2002. Born into an Italian-American family in Flatbush, New York on May 28, 1944. His father had organized crime ties. He **influenced** him greatly as a child. His early education **consisted of** .Catholic schools



Rudy Giuliani

1- Mayor	عمدة
2- Terrorist	إرهابي
3- Attack	هجوم
4- Twin	التوأم
5- Towers	أبراج
6- Managed	أدار
7- Crisis	أزمة
8- Legacy	إرث
9- Limited	محدودة
10- Actions	أفعال
11- Following	فى أعقاب
12- Corrupt	فاسد-أفسد
13- Recognition	تقدير
14- Knighted	حصل على لقب فارس
15- Influenced	تأثر
16- Consisted of	يتكون من

### Practise

Who was Randolph William Louis "Rudy" Giuliani?  
 What's his legacy?  
 When was he knighted?  
 What was his early education?

## The Greatest Sacrifice

Pat Tillman was One of the most **selfless**, and **patriotic** Americans to ever serve in the United States **Military**. Tillman **enlisted** into the U.S. Army in 2002. He was a man of strong **moral** and **ethical convictions**. He **put aside** a life of personal wealth to serve his country in its time of need. Born on November 6, 1976 in Fremont, California, Tillman. He excelled in sports. He led his high school football team to a **championship**. He **earned** a full, football **scholarship** to play at Arizona State University in 1994. He was selfless during his entire life. Tillman **turned down** a five-year, \$9 million contract with the St. Louis Rams because of his loyalty to the Cardinals, and to his fans. Following the September 11 attacks Tillman **turned down** a \$3.6 million **contract** with the Cardinals to **enlist into** the Army. Tillman served several successful tours of **duty** in both Iraq, and Afghanistan before he was killed on April 22, 2004



Pat Tillman

1- Selfless	متفاني
2- Patriotic	وطني
3- Military	الجيش
4- Enlisted	دخل التجنيد
5- Moral	أخلاقي
6- Ethical	معنوية
7- Convictions	قناعات
8- Put aside	تخلي عن
9- Championship	بطولة
10- Earned	حصل
11- Scholarship	منحة دراسية
12- Turned down	رفض
13- Contract	عقد
14- Enlist into	يلتحق ب
15- Duty	مهمة

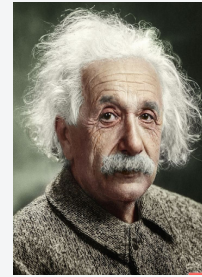
### Practise

Who was Pat Tillman?  
 What sport did he play?  
 What was the scholarship that he earned?  
 What did Tillman do after the September 11 attacks?



## Intelligence Personified

Albert Einstein was not born in the United States. he lived most of his **adult** life in America after **leaving** his **home country** Germany. He's a **theoretical physicist** and **scientist**. He's the most **intelligent** man on earth. He **developed** the **General Theory** of **Relativity**. It is one of the **pillars** of modern science. He was awarded the 1921 Nobel Prize in physics. He was born in Germany on March 14, 1879. Einstein showed great talents and abilities from an early age. He spoke of the **purity** of science. it should be used for the betterment of Humankind, and not for creating **weapons** of **mass destruction**. He has a very high IQ. Einstein's name became synonymous with intelligence in the United States.



Albert Einstein

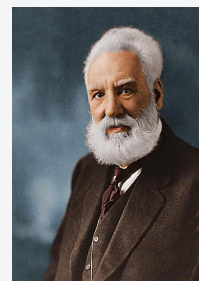
1- Adult	بالغ
2- Leaving	مغادرة
3- Home country	الوطن
4- Theoretical	نظري
5- Physicist	الفيزيائي
6- Scientist	عالم
7- Intelligent	ذكي
8- Developed	طور
9- General	العامة
10- Theory	النظرية
11- Relativity	النسبية
12- Pillars	الركائز
13- Weapons	أسلحة
14- Mass destruction	الدمار الشامل
15- Intelligence	الذكاء

### Practise

Where was Albert Einstein born?  
What's his home country?  
Who's Albert Einstein?  
What was the prize he got?

## Inventor of the Telephone

Alexander Graham Bell is **Scottish**. He is an **inventor**, scientist, and **engineer**. He is one of the most **famous** people. He invented the first **practical** telephone in the world. He changed the way people **communicate** to this day. He was born on March 3, 1847. Bell was **influenced** greatly by his grandfather and father. His greatest invention is the telephone. **Ironically**, he **refused** to have a phone in his work **area**. He felt phones were **intrusive**, and a **nuisance**. Both of his brothers died when he was a child. He came from a family of **educators**. His father was a university professor. Bell also had other **talents**. He **possessed** a talent for music. He taught himself how to play the piano.



Alexander Graham Bell

1- Scottish	اسكتلندي
2- Inventor	مخترع
3- Engineer	مهندس
4- Famous	مشهور
5- Practical	عملي
6- Communicate	يتواصل
7- Influenced	تأثر
8- Ironically	من المثير للسخرية
9- Refused	رفض
10- Area	منطقة
11- Intrusive	دخيل
12- Nuisance	مزعج
13- Educators	المعلمين
14- Talents	المواهب
15- Possessed	امتلك

### Practise

What is Alexander Graham Bell's nationality?  
Who's Alexander Graham?  
What was his father's profession?  
What is the most important invention of Graham Bell?  
What are Graham's talents?



## From Slave to Inventor

George Washington Carver was an inventor, **educator**, and scientist. Carver was born into a **state** of **slavery**. Carver **developed** **alternative crops** for **southern farmers**. Their main cash crop was cotton. Cotton farming is hard on the land. It leaves the farmland useless after multiple uses. Carver recognized this. He began working on other crops that were more soil friendly. He **conducted** **extensive** research. He **promoted** such crops as peanuts, soybean, and sweet potatoes for small farms. He attempted to improve the farmer's **quality** of life. When he was just one-week old, Carver, and his mother, and a sister were **kidnapped**, and sold in Kentucky. Shortly after that, slavery was **abolished**. Carver was **encouraged** to continue his education. He tried enrolling into a public school in Missouri. He was turned away because he was black. He graduated from the Tuskegee Institute. He began his crop research shortly after graduation.



George Washington Carver

1- Educator	مدرّب
2- State	حالة
3- Slavery	عبودية
4- Developed	طور
5- Alternative	البديل
6- Crops	المحاصيل
7- Southern	الجنوب
8- Farmers	مزارع
9- Conducted	أجرى
10- Extensive	شامل
11- Promoted	عزز
12- Quality	جودة
13- Kidnaped	خطف
14- Abolished	ألغيت
15- Encouraged	شجع

### Practise

Who was George Washington Carver?  
 What was his achievement?  
 What's the tragedy in his life?  
 What's his education?

## From Pilot to President

George Herbert Walker Bush was the 41st **president** of the United States. He was the first president to **serve** the country in his family. Bush was a **two-term vice president**. He served as president for one term. His **catchphrase** during his **election campaign** and during his presidency was to **create** "a **kinder** and **gentler** nation." He was **determined** to bring the country back to **traditional** American values. He was born June 12, 1924 in Milton, Massachusetts. He was a member of a politically involved family. He enlisted into the United States **Navy** on his 18th birthday. He became the youngest pilot. He flew in 58 **combat missions** during World War II. After his service to the U.S. military, Bush enrolled into Yale University. It is one of the most **prestigious** schools in the country. His presidency was marked by Middle-Eastern threats to the American people. He lost the 1992 presidential election to Bill Clinton.



George H.W. Bush

1- President	رئيس
2- Serve	يخدم
3- Two-term	فترتين
4- Vice president	نائب الرئيس
5- Catchphrase	شعار
6- Election	انتخاب
7- Campaign	حملة
8- Create	خلق
9- Kinder	أطيب
10- Gentler	ألطف
11- Determined	عاقّد العزم
12- Traditional	تقليدي
13- Navy	القوات البحرية
14- Combat missions	البعثات القتالية
15- Prestigious	مرموقة

### Practise

Who's George Herbert Walker Bush?  
 How many terms did he serve as president?  
 What was his catchphrase during his election campaign and during his presidency?  
 When was he born?



## The Great American Actor

Have you seen these Hollywood blockbusters, Raiders of the Lost Ark, American Graffiti, Blade Runner, Witness, The Fugitive, Patriot Games, Air Force One, and the entire Star Wars franchise? What do they have in **common**? Each of these **landmark** films **starred** Harrison Ford. Ford is the most **prolific** Hollywood **actor** of his **generation**. Ford got his start in film in American Graffiti. Ford **used to** .work as a **carpenter**. The Star Wars **director**, luckas **discovered** him Ford was born on July 13, 1942 in Chicago, Illinois. He was an **average** student in high school. He had one **passion**: **radio broadcasting** His film **career** is **impressive**. He had many awards such as an Os-  
.car



Harrison Ford

1- Common	مشترك
2- Landmark	معلم معروف
3- Starred	مثل دور البطولة
4- Prolific	غزير الإنتاج
5- Actor	الممثل
6- Generation	جيل
7- Used to	اعتاد
8- Carpenter	النجار
9- Director	مخرج
10- Discovered	اكتشف
11- Average	متوسط
12- Passion	شغف
13- Radio broadcasting	البث الإذاعي
14- Career	مسار مهني
15- Impressive	مثير للإعجاب

### Practise

What are the films that starred Harrison Ford?  
Who's Ford?  
What did he use to work before acting?  
What was Ford's first film?

## Filmdom's Greatest Spy

One of the most **iconic figures** in Hollywood today is the **venerable**, and **ageless** James Bond. Bond is a **fictional character**. For **generations**, the British **secret agent** entertained American **audiences**. Bond first appeared in Casino Royale in 1952. The novel followed the **exploits** of agent 007. He fought to protect the United Kingdom and the world from **disaster**. Bond **transitioned** to television, film, comics, video games, and radio. There are 23 films for Bond. most Americans came to know James Bond from The 007 movies. Roger Moore **depicted** 007 in the Bond films. He appeared in seven films from 1973 through 1985. George Lazenby, Timothy Dalton, Pierce Brosnan, and Daniel Craig also depicted Bond. .David Niven starred as Bond in a parody of the franchise All of Bond's films have three things in common. They all **feature** guns, cars, and beautiful leading ladies. Some of the most famous actresses to appear in Bond movies are Jane Seymour, Ursula Andress, Britt .Ekland, Maud Adams, and Diana Rigg



James Bond

1- Iconic	مبدع
2- Figures	شخصيات
3- Venerable	جليل
4- Ageless	دائم الشباب
5- fictional	خيالي
6- Character	شخصية
7- Generations	أجيال
8- Secret	سر
9- Agent	عميل
10- Audiences	الجمهور
11- Exploits	يستغل
12- Disaster	كارثة
13- Transitioned	انتقل
14- Depicted	صور
15- Feature	تتميز

### Practise

Who's James Bond?  
When did he first appear?  
What did Bond use to do?  
What are the three common things in all of Bond's films?



## Faster than the Speed of Sound

One of the greatest **barriers** beginning of air travel was the **speed** of sound. It was **impossible** to build and fly an **airplane** that could **exceed** this speed. That was before Chuck Yeager. Yeager was already an **accomplished fighter pilot** in World War II. His **greatest achievement** was after the war. He served as a test pilot for the United States Air Force. It was thought impossible to fly faster than sound during that period. No one knew if a pilot could **survive** flying at that speed, or how it would affect him if he did survive. That did not deter Yeager, though. Yeager was born on February 13, 1923 in Myra, West Virginia. He served during World War II as a fighter pilot. Yeager **benefited** greatly from having superior eyesight. As a fighter pilot in the European Theater, Yeager was shot down in France by German fighter planes. He **avoided capture**. He helped a fellow pilot to safety after that pilot had lost his leg in the crash. Yeager was awarded a medal for his actions. After the war, Yeager began a new career as a test pilot, where he flew the **experimental** aircraft Bell X-1 into aviation history. On October 14, 1947, Yeager flew his X-1 faster than the speed of sound. He became the first human being to fly faster than sound.



Chuck Yeager

1- Barriers	عوائق
2- Speed	سرعة
3- Impossible	غير ممكن
4- Airplane	طائرة
5- Exceed	يتجاوز
6- Accomplished	بارع
7- Fighter	مقاتل
8- Pilot	طيار
9- Greatest	أعظم
10- Achievement	إنجاز
11- Survive	ينجو
12- Benefited	استفاد
13- Avoided	تجنب
14- Capture	أسر
15- Experimental	تجريبي

### Practise

What heroic actions did Yeager perform during the war?  
 What did he work after the war?  
 What was his greatest achievement?  
 When did Yeager fly his X-1 faster than the speed of sound?

## Amazon.com Creator

The way people shop today is **different** from the way they shopped 20 years ago thanks to Jeffrey "Jeff" Bezos. Americans used to **shop** the **traditional** way. Bezos had a better way. He's a business magnate and **entrepreneur**. He played a large **role** in developing online commerce as it is known today. Bezos founded Amazon.com as a way to sell books. He sold **novels**, how-to books, and **textbooks** through Amazon. That was just the beginning. He **branched out** to other **retail products**. Today Amazon is one of the largest online **retailers** in the world. He was born on January 12, 1964 in Albuquerque, New Mexico. He **demonstrated** mechanical **proficiency** at an early age. He attended high school in two states, Texas and Florida. He studied computer science at Princeton. He won several awards. He **participated** in several **extracurricular** activities. Today, Amazon.com is the largest e-commerce retailer in the world. It has locations in several countries, including the United Kingdom, China, Japan, Mexico, Brazil, and India. It has plans to expand to more countries, including Sri Lanka, Poland, and The Netherlands.



Jeff Bezos

1- Different	مختلف
2- Shop	يتسوق
3- Traditional	تقليدي
4- Entrepreneur	ريادي
5- Role	دور
6- Novels	روايات
7- Textbooks	الكتب الورقية
8- Branched out	وسع نطاق عمل
9- RetailProducts	سلع التجزئة
10- Retailers	تجار التجزئة
11- Demonstrated	أظهر
12- Proficiency	الكفاءة
13- Participated	شارك-ساهم
14- Extracurricular	خارج نطاق المناهج الدراسية

### Practise

Who's Jeffrey "Jeff" Bezos?  
 How's Amazon today?  
 Why did Bezos first create Amazon.com?  
 Where did he attend high school?



## Behind the Laughter

Robin Williams was **probably** the single **funniest** man to grace American television, and cinema. He had a **unique comedic** style. In later years, Williams starred in **dramatic roles**. Williams had a great **energy**. He **excelled** in acting, **screenwriting**, film producing, and comedy. He was born in Chicago, Illinois on July 21, 1951. Williams' family moved to California when he was 16. He got his start in the entertainment industry as a **stand-up comedian**. He **performed** in San Francisco, and Los Angeles. His high school classmates **described** Williams as quiet and funny. Williams' big break was on the popular 70's TV show Happy Days. The show introduced Williams to the American public. Later, he had his own TV series called Mork and Mindy. His most important movies **include** The World According to Garp, Popeye, Mrs Doubtfire, Good Morning Vietnam, and The Dead Poet's Society. Robin Williams died in August, 2014. He will always be **known** as one of the greatest comedic talents ever.



Robin Williams

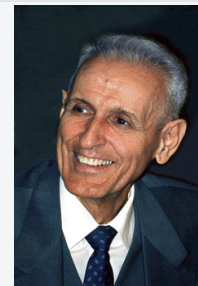
1-Probably	من المحتمل
2-Funniest	أطرف
3-Unique	فريد
4-Comedic	كوميدي
5-Dramatic	درامي
6-Roles	الأدوار
7- Energy	الطاقة
8- Excelled	برع
9- Screenwriting	كتابة السيناريو
10-Stand-up comedian	كوميدي مرتجل
11-Performed	أدى
12- Described	وصف
13- Include	تتضمن

## Practise

Who's Robin Williams?  
Describe Robin's comedic style?  
Where did Robin perform?  
How did his high school classmates describe him?

## Hero or Murderer?

One of the most **controversial figures** in the history of the United States of America was Dr. Jack Kevorkian. He was a **pathologist**, **euthanasia advocate**, and **author**. He came into **fame** during the late 1990s. He died in 2011. Kevorkian was a **firm believer** in euthanasia for the **terminally ill**. He **designed** a **suicide** machine that helped 130 people end their lives. Kevorkian was **persecuted** throughout his career as a suicide **facilitator**. He was **convicted** in 1999 for his involvement in an assisted suicide. He served eight years in prison. He was **released** in 2007. The Michigan Medical Board stripped Kevorkian of his **medical practitioner's license**. Some called Kevorkian a raging madman who lost his mind. Others called him an angel for helping to end the suffering of his patients.



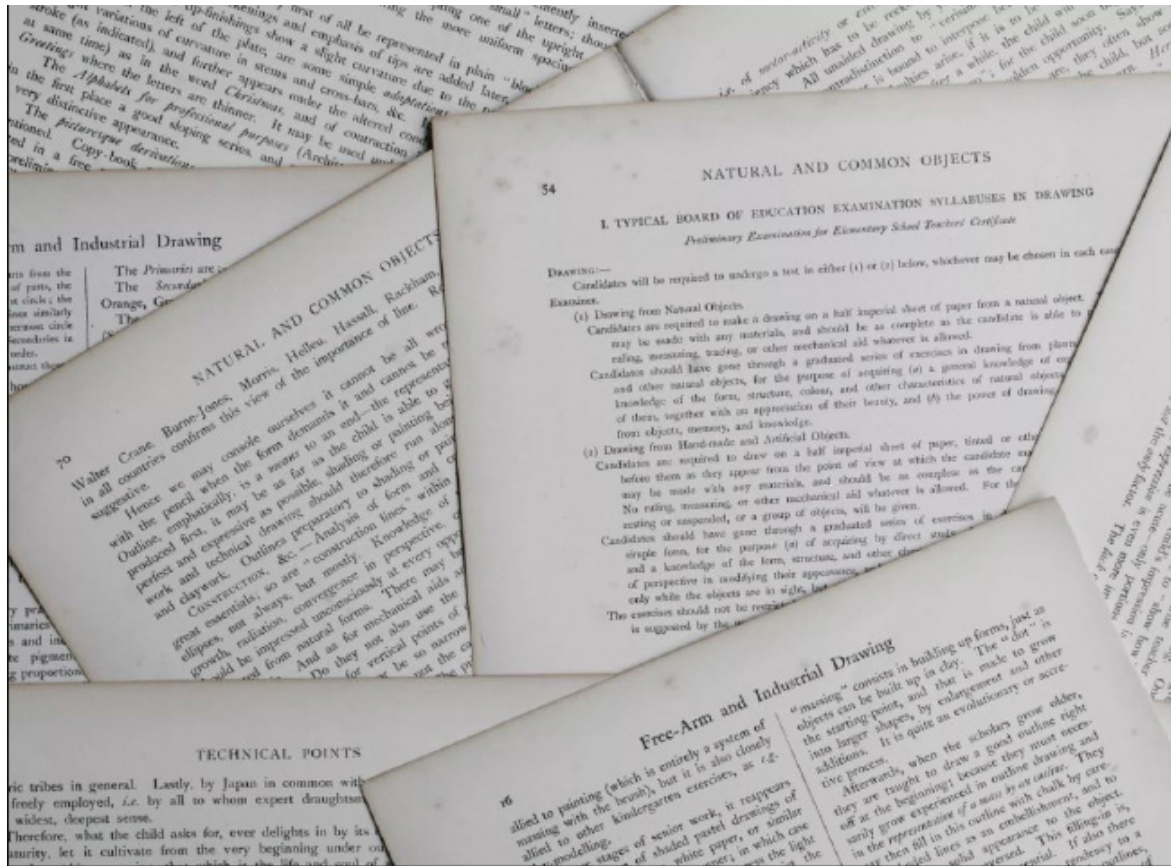
Jack Kevorkian

1- Controversial	مثير للجدل
2- Figures	الشخصيات
3- Pathologist	أخصائي علم الأمراض
4- Euthanasia	القتل الرحيم
5- Advocate	المؤيد
6- Author	مؤلف
7- Fame	شهرة
8- Firm	راسخ
9- Believer	مؤمن
10-Terminally ill	مرضى ميؤوس من شفائهم
11-Designed	صمم
12-Suicide	انتحار
13-Persecuted	وصم
14-Facilitator	ميسر
15- Convicted	أدين
16-Released	اطلق سراحه
17- Medical practitioners	رخصة ممارسة الطب

## Practise

Who was Dr. Jack Kevorkian?  
When did he come into fame?  
When did he die?  
How many years did he spend in prison?





# part 2 : Articles



## Nepal Bans Solo Mountain Climbers

In an **attempt** to **reduce** the number of accidents and make climbing safer, Nepal has **banned** solo mountaineers from climbing Mount Everest and other **peaks**. In addition, beginning in January 2018, all foreign climbers will need a guide. The new **law** also **prohibits** blind and double **amputee** climbers from trying to reach the top peaks

More than 200 people have died in an attempt to reach Mount Everest, the world's highest mountain, since 1920. The **majority** of deaths have **occurred** within the last 40 years. Recently, an 85-year-old mountaineer died in an attempt to be the oldest human to reach the top of Mount Everest.

Two Europeans died while making a solo climb last spring

Although mountaineers die for a number of reasons, almost every fifth death is caused by **acute** mountain **sickness**. Authorities have **announced** that they will check medical **certificates** of climbers to see if they are **physically** capable of such a **demanding** task



1-Attempt	محاولة
2-Reduce	تقليل
3-Ban	حظر
4-Peak	القمة
5-Law	القانون
6-Prohibit	يحظر
7- Amputee	مبتور اليد
8- Majority	الأغلبية
9- Occur	تحدث
10-Acute	حاد
11-Sickness	المرض
12- Announced	أعلن
13- Certificate	شهادة
14- Physically	جسديا
15- a demanding task	مهمة شاقة

### Practise

What did Nepal do to reduce the number of accidents and make climbing safer?

What is the world's highest mountain?

How many people died in an attempt to reach Mount Everest?

Why do mountaineers die on Mount Everest?

## Safest Year in Air Travel 2017

According to world aviation officials, 2017 was **recorded** as the safest year in air travel. There were no deaths caused by **commercial** plane crashes last year

However, the total number of people killed on **civilian aircraft** and **cargo planes** has increased slightly. The deadliest **incident occurred** in January 2017 when a Turkish cargo jet crashed into a village in **rural** Kyrgyzstan as it tried to land in **foggy** weather. All four crew members and 35 people on the ground were killed

Over the past 20 years, **fatalities** caused by commercial **jetliners** have sunken steadily. In 2005, for example, over a thousand people were killed on board commercial flights

Air travel has become very safe. It is **estimated** that the accident rate is at 0.06 per one million flights or one fatal accident every 16 million flights. According to flight experts, chances are that the zero death toll on commercial airlines will not be repeated. Because there are over 37 million flights every year, some kind of accident **involving** the death of **passengers** is bound to happen in the near future



1- Record	سجل
2- Commercial	تجاري
3- Civilian	مدني
4- Aircraft	طائرة
5- Cargo plane	طائرة شحن
6- Incident	الحادث
7- Occur	تحدث
8- Rural	ريفي
9- Foggy	ضبابي
10-Fatalities	وفيات
11-Jetliners	طائرات نفاث
12-Estimated	مقدر
13-Involving	تنطوي على
14-Passengers	ركاب

### Practise

What is the safest year in air travel according to world aviation officials?

Why was 2017 considered the safest year in air travel?

How many people were killed in 2005 on board commercial flights?

What is the accident rate in air travel?



## Hong Kong-China High Speed Rail Link

The first high-speed **railway** between Hong Kong and China has gone into **operation**.

The Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link is **expected** to bring economic **benefits** to both China and Hong Kong as well as allow more Chinese tourists to travel to the **former** British **colony**. It will **connect** Hong Kong to the 25,000 km high-speed Chinese rail network, the largest in the world.

**Bullet trains** can now travel from Beijing to Hong Kong in only 9 hours, **compared to** 18 before. Shenzhen, just across the border from Hong Kong, can be reached in only 20 minutes.

Chinese **authorities** will be in control of part of Hong Kong's West Kowloon station. As a part of China, **mainland** police forces will check travelers' documents and passports, making an **additional** stop at the Hong Kong - Chinese **border** unnecessary. It is the first time that mainland Chinese **laws** are **applied** inside Hong Kong.



1- Railway	مسكة حديدية
2- into Operation	قيد التشغيل
3- Expected	متوقع
4- Benefit	فائدة
5- Former	السابق
6- Colony	مستعمرة
7- Connect	ربط
8- Bullet train	القطار السريع
9- Compared to	مقارنة بـ
10- Authorities	السلطات
11- Mainland	البر الرئيسي
12- Additional	إضافي
13- Border	الحدود
14- Law	القانون
15- Apply	تطبيق

### Practise

What is the importance of the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link?  
 What will the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link do?  
 What is the difference between Bullet trains before and now and Shenzhen?  
 How will the Chinese authorities be in control of the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link?

## New Eurostar Service between London and Amsterdam

Eurostar, the company that **operates** train services between Great Britain and the European **mainland** through the Channel Tunnel, will start a new service between London and Amsterdam in April. The company has said that the new route is another step towards connecting major European capitals to the UK by rail.

Trains will travel twice a day between London and Amsterdam **via** Brussels and Rotterdam. The journey will take about three hours and 40 minutes.

Eurostar will offer tickets starting at £35 one-way, which is expected to **compete** with cheap **budget** airlines on the route between London and the Dutch capital.

The service especially **targets** business people who **prefer comfortable** foot space and Wi-Fi. In addition, Amsterdam has become **increasingly** popular among UK tourists. Over 4 million passengers travel between London and Amsterdam, one of Europe's **busiest air routes**, every year.



1- Operate	تدير
2- Mainland	البر الرئيسي
3- Via	عبر
4- Compete	تنافس
5- Budget	ميزانية
6- Target	تستهدف
7- Prefer	تفضل
8- Comfortable	مريح
9- Increasingly	على نحو متزايد
10- Busiest	الأكثر ازدحاما
11- Air routes	الطرق الجوية

### Practise

What is Eurostar?  
 What will Eurostar do?  
 What is the importance of the new route?  
 How will the new service operate?



## German Cities Plan To Start Free Public Transport

German cities are planning to start free **public transport** services. The German **government** has **suggested** this action after the country, together with 7 other EU member states, have not met EU air quality **standards**. **Pollution**, especially in large cities, has become a major problem. Free public transport will be **introduced** in five cities including Bonn, Essen and Mannheim by the end of the year. Some major cities have already **experimented** with free transport services. In Estonia's capital Tallinn, **residents** have been able to use buses, trams and trains in the city for free since 2013. Paris and Seattle have tried **offering** free public transport, but only for a short time. Germany's decision to **provide** free public transport could prove to be **expensive** for its **taxpayers**. Many transport services get up to half of their money through ticket sales. Thus, the federal government would have to **subsidize** free transport in cities **heavily**. Experts **claim** that it may cost up to 12 billion euros in extra money to run the system for free.



1-Public	عامّة
2-Transport	المواصلات
3-Government	حكومة
4-Suggested	اقترحت
5-Standards	المعايير
6-Pollution	التلوث
7- will be Introduced	سيتم إدخال
8- Experimented	جربت
9- Resident	السكان
10- Provide	توفر
11- Expensive	غالي الثمن
12- Taxpayer	دافع الضرائب
13- Subsidize	دعم
14- Heavily	بكثافة
15- Claim	يزعم

### Practise

What are the German cities planning to do?  
When have the residents in Estonia's capital Tallinn been able to use free public transportation?  
How many German cities will have free public transport?  
How much do experts claim it will cost to run the system for free?

## Felipe Becomes New King of Spain

Spain has a new king. Juan Carlos **stepped down** as **monarch** after almost 40 years as Spain's **head of state**. He passed the **crown** on to his first son, 46-year old Felipe VI. Juan Carlos became King of Spain after Dictator Franco's death in 1975. Juan Carlos played an important part in leading Spain to democracy after the **totalitarian** years of Generalissimo Franco's **reign**. The **transition** took place in Madrid where the new king and his wife Letizia **appeared** on the balcony of the Royal Palace and drove through the streets of the Spanish capital while thousands of **Spaniards** **cheered** them. The new monarch, Felipe, **swore** an oath and **promised** to **respect** Spain's **parliamentary** monarchy. The change in the monarchy comes at a time when Spain is going through difficult times. Many Spaniards are suffering from a weak economy and one out of four Spaniards are out of work. The popularity of the monarchy dipped after **scandals** hit the royal family. The king went on a luxury safari **expedition** when his country was in the middle of an economic crisis and Felipe's brother-in-law is connected to a tax fraud scandal.



1- Step down	يتنحى
2- Monarch	العاهل
3- Head of state	رئيس الدولة
4- Crown	التاج
5- Totalitarian	الاستبدادي
6- Reign	حكم
7- Transition	المرحلة الانتقالية
8- Appeared	ظهر
9- Spaniards	الاسبان
10- Cheered	هتف ل
11- Swore	أقسم
12- Parliamentary	البرلمانية
13- Scandals	فضائح
14- Expedition	البعثة

### Practise

How many years have Juan Carlos ruled Spain?  
To whom did Juan Carlos pass the crown?  
When did Juan Carlos become king of Spain?  
What was King Juan Carlos's achievement?



## Sweden Introduces Six Hour Work Day

Sweden, one of the world's most **advanced** countries, has started to **introduce** a six-hour work day for its **employees**. Around the country, companies are making this change in order to make workers more **productive** and happier. At the same time **breaks** and meetings are kept to a **minimum** at work, so that workers can **concentrate** on their job and not **get distracted**.

Labor experts say that the **traditional** eight-hour work day is very hard to **endure**. Workers cannot focus on their job for such a long period of time. On the other hand many workers have a hard time going through their private life after a hard day at work. Health experts say, that after six hours of **focused** work, people still have enough energy to do things **at home**.

The change comes at a time when many employees around the world work 50 to 60 hours and more a week. Some of them are in danger of burning out after a certain time. Working long hours **raises** the danger of **heart attacks, strokes** and other **illnesses**. The Swedish model hopes **for** workers to be able to work through to a higher age and not **retire** 65.



1- Advanced	متقدم
2- Introduce	تقدم
3- Employee	موظف
4- Productive	منتج
5- Break	استراحة
6- Minimum	الحد الأدنى
7- Concentrate	التركيز
8- Distracted	مشتت الانتباه
9- Traditional	تقليدي
10- Endure	تحمل
11- Focused	المركز
12- Raise	رفع
13- Heart attack	نوبة قلبية
14- Stroke	السكتة الدماغية
15- Illnesses	الأمراض

### Practise

What is the new procedure Sweden has taken regarding working hours?  
 Why are the companies making this change?  
 Why are breaks and meetings kept to a minimum at work?  
 What is the danger of working for long hours?

## Macedonia and Greece End Name Argument

Two Balkan states, Greece and Macedonia, have ended their 27-year long **argument** about the official name of the **former** Yugoslav republic that became **independent** in 1991. Greek parliament has **approved** of the country being called the Republic of North Macedonia.

Up to now, Greece has **rejected** the name of Macedonia because there is a Greek province with the same name. Since Macedonia won its freedom, Greece has been against the country's **ambitions** to join NATO and the European Union.

The Greek and Northern Macedonian Prime Ministers called it a historic day, and **praise** for the **deal** also came from EU **officials**.

Many **inhabitants** of the Greek province of Macedonia, however, **reject** the **agreement**. They are afraid that Northern Macedonia may **claim** the area on which Alexander the Great was born.

In the agreement, both countries promise to **respect** each other's **territory** and **normalize** their political and economic relationship.



1- Argument	خلاف - نقاش
2- Former	السابق
3- Independent	مستقل
4- Approve	يتفق
5- Reject	رفضت
6- Ambition	الطمح
7- Praise	الثناء
8- Deal	صفقة
9- Official	مسؤول
10- Inhabitants	السكان
11- Agreement	الاتفاق
12- Claim	مطالبة
13- Respect	احترام
14- Territory	منطقة
15- Normalize	تطبيع

### Practise

Who are the two Balkan states arguing about the official name of the former Yugoslav republic?  
 What is the name chosen by Greek parliament?  
 How long did this argument last?  
 When did the former Yugoslav republic become independent?



## Turkey Votes for New Constitution

In nationwide **referendum** the Turkish **population** has voted for a change in the country's **constitution**. It will give the president more power and reduce the **influence** of parliament. 51.3% of the voters said "Yes" to a change, while the "No" side **received** 48.7%. For months, the population has been **divided** on the **issue**. The new constitution is the biggest change in the **structure** of Turkey since it was **founded** in the early 20th century. The referendum was a **victory** for Turkish President Recip Erdogan, who, together with his ruling AKP Party, called the country's people to **expand** presidential powers. Erdogan became Turkey's president in 2014 after being **Prime Minister** for over a **decade**. In the last few years he **gained** more and more power, especially after the attempted **coup** last summer. With the new constitution in place Erdogan could stay president until 2029.



1-Referendum	استفتاء
2-Population	الشعب
3-Constitution	دستور
4-Influence	نفوذ
5-Receive	تلقي
6-Divided	انقسم
7- Issue	القضية
8- Structure	هيكل
9- was founded	وجدت - تأسست
10-Victory	فوز
11-Expand	تزيد - توسع
12- Prime Minister	رئيس الوزراء
13- Decade	عقد من الزمن
14- Gained	كسب
15- Coup	انقلاب

### Practise

What is the biggest change in the structure of Turkey since it was founded?  
 What is the new change in the Turkish constitution?  
 What were the results of the votes?  
 Who is the current president of turkey?

## Former Serb Leader Radovan Karadzic Guilty of Genocide

The former leader of the Bosnian Serbs, Radovan Karadzic, was found **guilty** of **genocide** and other war crimes **committed** during the war in Bosnia in the 1990s. Karadzic was **sentenced** to 40 years in prison by the International **Tribunal** for War Crimes in Former Yugoslavia. The **trial**, which lasted for six years, was **carried out** at The Hague, Netherlands.

Nicknamed the Butcher of Bosnia, Karadzic was found **responsible** for the murder of over 8,000 men and boys in what has been called the **massacre** of Srebrenica in 1995. The genocide was the worst war crime since World War II. In his closing **statement**, the judge said that Karadzic was also responsible for the **siege** of Sarajevo and other war crimes, including **ethnic cleansing** in large parts of Bosnia.

**Violence** in the Balkans **erupted** in the 1990s after Yugoslavia broke apart. Over 100,000 Serbs, Croats and Muslims died in several **conflicts** that lasted a decade.



1- Guilty	مذنب
2- Genocide	إبادة جماعية
3- Commit	يرتكب
4- Sentence	يحكم على
5- Tribunal	محكمة
6- Trial	محاكمة
7- Carried out	نفذت
8- Responsible	مسؤول
9- Massacre	مذبحة
10-Statement	بيان
11-Siege	حصار
12-Ethnic cleansing	التطهير العرقي
13- Violence	عنف
14-Erupted	اندلع
15-Conflicts	الصراعات

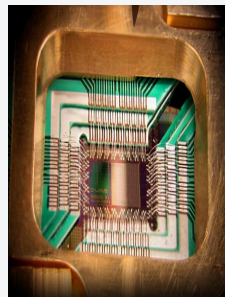
### Practise

Who was the former leader of the Bosnian Serbs?  
 What was Radovan Karadzic found guilty of?  
 How many years was he sentenced?  
 Where was his trial?



## Scientists Come One Step Further in Creating Quantum Computers

The world of technology has got one step closer to creating **quantum** computers. Dutch scientists have recently created a 2-qubit (quantum .bit) **processor** running on a silicon chip. While **standard** computers work with bits of information that can have only two states, 0 or 1, quantum processors are based on the fact that bits can exist in both states at the same time. As a result, they have **tremendous** computing power and can do things that no classical computer can do. Quantum computers can be used for solving **complex** problems and can **manage** much larger number of **calculations** at once. Scientists explain that they are still in the early **stages** of **developing** a real quantum processor. **Hardware manufacturer** IBM has already built a 50-qubit computer, but with **superconductive materials** that need extreme cooling. Putting a quantum processor on a silicon chip, which is already used in the computer **industry**, may be the first step toward **mass production**.



1- Quantum	الكم
2- Processor	المعالج
3- Standard	قياسي-تقليد
4- Tremendous	هائل
5- Complex	معقد
6- Manage	يدير-يعالج
7- Calculations	العمليات الحسابية
8- Stages	مراحل
9- Developing	تطوير
10- Hardware	الأجهزة
11- Manufacturer	الشركة المصنعة
12- Superconductive	فائق التوصيل
13- Materials	المواد
14- Industry	صناعة
15- Mass production	الإنتاج بكثافة

### Practise

What is the new invention made by Dutch scientists?  
 What are the unique uses of quantum computers?  
 What is special about the quantum computers?  
 What is the difference between standard computers and quantum computers?

## World's Fishing Fleets Tracked From Space

For the first time, global fishing activity has been **tracked** from space. The data collected shows that 55% of the world's oceans are used for **commercial** fishing, four times the area that is used for farming. In contrast, fish **provides** only 1.2% of the world's food. According to the data, China is the world's top fishing nation. In 2016 Chinese **vessels** spent 18 million hours catching fish on the high seas, travelling a total of 460 million km. The fishing **fleets** of 5 countries (China, Spain, Taiwan Japan and South .Korea) **account for** more than 85% of the world's fishing. Almost half of the total **catch** comes from the high seas, where **industrial** ships fish for tuna and shark. Smaller fleets stay near **coastal** areas. The data was collected over a period of four years from 22 billion **auto-mated emergency** radio **signals** of over 70,000 ships. Although it is not totally **accurate** because smaller boats are not **required** to use tracking signals, it does show where most of the fishing **takes place**.



1- Tracked	تُعقب
2- Commercial	تجاري
3- Provides	يوفر
4- Vessels	ال سفن
5- Fleets	أساطيل
6- Account for	يشكل
7- Catch	المصيد
8- Industrial	صناعي
9- Coastal	ساحلي
10- Automated	الآلي
11- Emergency	حالة طوارئ
12- Signals	إشارة
13- Accurate	دقيق
14- Required	مطلوبه
15- Takes place	يحدث

### Practise

Where does most of the catch come from?  
 Who is the world's top fishing nation?  
 How many hours did the Chinese vessels spend on fishing in 2016?  
 Why is the data tracked from space not totally accurate?



## Porsche to Stop Production of Diesel Cars

German sports car maker Porsche has **declared** that it would no longer produce diesel cars, but instead **concentrate** on petrol-powered, electric and **hybrid vehicles**. It is the first German **automaker** to completely **withdraw** from the diesel car sector

The company made the decision in the **aftermath** of the **emission cheating scandal** that hit Porsche's parent company Volkswagen. In an interview, Porsche's **CEO** Oliver Blume said that Porsche's image had **suffered** due to the scandal

For **luxury** car **manufacturer** Porsche, the production of diesel cars has not been that important. In 2017 only 12 % of all Porsche cars produced were diesel-powered. The company has been making diesel cars for 10 years, but since February has stopped taking orders for them. It has never developed or produced any diesel engines of its own



1-Declare	تعلن
2-Concentrate	تركز
3-Hybrid	هجين
4-Vehicles	مركبات
5-Automaker	صانع السيارات
6-Withdraw	ينسحب
7- Sector	قطاع
8- Aftermath	في أعقاب
9- Emission	انبعاث
10-Cheating	الغش
11-Scandal	فضيحة
12- CEO	المدير التنفيذي
13- Suffered	عانى
14- Luxury	ترف
15- Manufacturer	الشركة المصنعة

### Practise

- What has German sports car maker Porsche declared?
- What has led the company to make the decision?
- What did Porsche's CEO Oliver Blume say in an interview?
- How long has the Porsche Company been making diesel cars?

## Technology

The international airport at Kochi in southern India is the first airport in the world to rely solely on solar energy. Last year it won a top **environmental award** sponsored by the **United Nations**

Five years ago airport **authorities** started looking for new ways to save energy . At first, they put **solar panels** on the top of one of the **passenger terminals**. The **initial** costs were huge, but as time went on solar panels became cheaper. The airport is **expected** to get back its **invested** money within the next six years

Today, over 40,000 solar panels, placed on wide areas of unused land, produce enough energy not only for the airport but for large parts of the city itself. Currently, more than 29 megawatts are produced and **output** will rise to 40 megawatts, enough to meet the rising energy **demands** of the city. In addition, the solar panels **absorb** as much carbon as the planting of 3 million trees



1- Environmental	بيئي
2- Award	جائزة
3- Sponsored	برعاية
4- United Nations	الأمم المتحدة
5- Authorities	السلطات
6- Solar	شمسي
7- Panels	الألواح
8- Passenger	راكب
9- Terminals	محطات
10- Initial	مبدئي
11-Expected	متوقع
12-Invested	استثمر
13-Output	إنتاج
14-Absorb	تمتص
15-Demands	متطلبات

### Practise

- What is the first airport in the world to rely solely on solar energy?
- What are the awards given to the airport?
- How did the airport carry out that step?
- How does the city of Kochi in southern India benefit from the solar panels today?



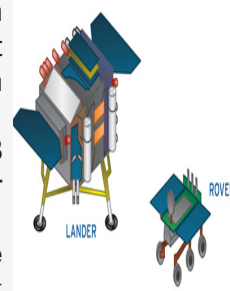
## China Space Probe Lands on Dark Side of the Moon

China has become the first country to successfully land a **spacecraft** on the far side of the moon. The Chang'e-4 probe has also made the first **lunar** landing since 1972. It has the **task** of **exploring** the side of the moon that never faces earth

The Chinese **probe** landed in a huge **crater** 2500 km in **diameter** and 13 km deep. The crater is one of the oldest parts of the moon and our solar system

Scientists hope to learn more about the geology of the far side of the moon. The craft has two cameras on board which will send images back to earth. It will also **attempt** to send signals to **distant regions** of space, something that cannot happen on earth because of too much radio **noise**

Chang'e-4 also has **instruments** on board to examine **minerals** as well as a container with seeds which will try to create a **miniature biosphere**



1- Spacecraft	مركبة فضائية
2- Lunar	قمرى
3- Task	مهمة
4- Exploring	الاستكشاف
5- Probe	مسبار
6- Crater	القوة
7- Diameter	قطر
8- Attempt	يحاول
9- Distant	بعيد
10- Regions	المناطق
11- Noise	الضوضاء
12- Instruments	الأدوات
13- Minerals	المعادن
14- Miniature	مصغر
15- Biosphere	المحيط الحيوي

### Practise

What is the first country to successfully land a spacecraft on the far side of the moon?  
 What is the name of the first spacecraft that landed on the far side of the moon?  
 When have the Chinese landed the Chang'e-4 probe on the far side of the moon?  
 What did the Scientists hope to learn of the far side of the moon?

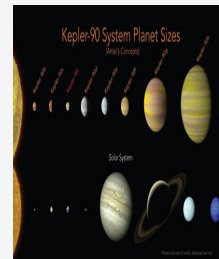
## NASA Discovers Star System with Planets

NASA has **discovered** the eighth planet of a star system, **similar** to our **solar system**. The star, Kepler-90 is over 2,500 light years away and larger and hotter than our sun. It is the first star known to have as many planets as our solar system

The Kepler-90 star system is much more **compact** than our solar system. The **outermost** planet **orbits** the star at about the same **distance** as the earth orbits the sun. Its inner planets are small and rocky while the outer ones are larger and made up of gas

The newly discovered planet, Kepler -90i, is the third **celestial object** in the star system. It is probably rocky and similar to our earth, but because of its closeness to its home star has an average surface **temperature** of about 400° C. It moves around the star once every 14.4 days

The discovery was made based on data **provided** by the Kepler space telescope. **Launched** in March 2009, the telescope has **constantly** been **scanning** certain sections of the universe in search of new stars and **planetary systems**. Up to now, over 2,000 new worlds have been discovered



1- Discovered	اكتشف
2- Similar	مماثل
3- Solar system	المجموعة الشمسية
4- Compact	مضغوط
5- Outermost	الأبعد
6- Orbits	تدور
7- Distance	مسافة
8- Celestial	سماوي
9- Object	جسم
10- Temperature	درجة الحرارة
11- Provided	قدمت
12- Launched	أطلق
13- Constantly	باستمرار
14- Scanning	مسح
15- Planetary systems	أنظمة الكواكب

### Practise

What is Kepler-90?  
 How far is the star Kepler-90 from us?  
 What is the nature of the star Kepler-90?  
 What is the nature of the planets of the star Kepler-90?



## Cloning of First Monkeys in China

Two monkeys have been **cloned** in a Chinese **laboratory**. They were created with the **identical technique** used to clone Dolly, the sheep back in 1996. Zhong Zhong and Hua Hua were born a few weeks ago at a Chinese **lab**. **Researchers** say they are growing normally

Over two decades ago, Dolly, became the first successfully cloned mammal. Since then cows, pigs, dogs and other **mammals** have been cloned. The cloning of **primates** was thought to be more difficult than the **creation** of other mammals in a lab. The Chinese team has brought the scientific community one step closer to the cloning of humans

The technique used in the test **involves transferring** the **nucleus** of a **cell** into an egg which has had its nucleus removed. The experiment was **remarkable** because it used **fetal** cells instead of **adult** cells. It took the Chinese scientists many attempts and 127 eggs to clone just two monkeys



1- Clone	يستنسخ
2- Laboratory	مختبر
3- Identical	مطابق
4- Technique	تقنية
5- Researchers	الباحثون
6- Mammals	الثدييات
7- Primates	الرئيسيات
8- Creation	خلق
9- Involves	يتضمن
10- Transferring	نقل
11- Nucleus	نواة
12- Cell	خلية
13- Remarkable	لافت للنظر
14- Fetal	الجنين
15- Adult	بالغ

### Practise

How were the two monkeys Zhong Zhong and Hua Hua born?  
Where have the two monkeys been cloned?  
When has the sheep, Dolly been cloned?  
Why was the experiment remarkable?

## Oldest Human Fossil Found Outside Africa

A human **fossil** found in Israel in 2002 shows that humans may have left Africa up to 100,000 years earlier than **originally** thought. **Researchers** spent one and a half **decades** studying an upper **jawbone** and **stone tools** found in a **cave** in Israel

The jawbone was found with teeth that were thought to be between 170 000 and 190 000 years old. **CT scans** helped to build a 3D model, which researchers then **compared** with other fossils from Africa, Asia and the Middle East

The tools found nearby **suggest** that **prehistoric** people were busy making various objects that they used for hunting animals and **gathering**. While some scientists say that the tools could only have been made by Homo sapiens, modern people, others do not ignore the fact that **Neanderthals** could also have made them



1- Fossil	حفريّة
2- Originally	في الأصل
3- Researchers	الباحثون
4- Decades	عقود
5- Jawbone	عظم الفك
6- Stone	حجر
7- Tools	أدوات
8- Cave	كهف
9- CT scans	الأشعة المقطعية
10- Compared	قارن
11- Suggest	يشير إلى
12- Prehistoric	قبل التاريخ
13- Gathering	جمع
14- Neanderthals	البشر البدائيون

### Practise

What does the human fossil found in Israel in 2002 show?  
How much time did the Researchers spend in studying an upper jawbone and stone tools found in a cave in Israel  
How old were the teeth in the jawbone?  
What do the tools found near by the fossil suggest?



## Polar Bears Could Face Extinction Earlier Than Thought

Polar bears could become **extinct** faster than **predicted**. That is because there is a **shortage** of food in their **habitat** and **scientists** have now found out that polar bears need more energy than **previously** thought

As a result of **global warming**, Arctic ice is melting quickly, so that polar bears have to travel **further** in search of food. In a study that has **spanned** the last three years, scientists found out that polar bears have to travel one and a half times more than in the past. As a result, they lose weight

Experiments **conducted** with modern technology show how polar bears move and behave. High-tech GPS **collars** were put on 9 female polar bears. Their **movements** and energy **consumption** have been **tracked** over a period of 12 days. Results show that a few of them lost up to 10% of their weight



1- Polar bears	دببة قطبية
2- Extinct	ينقرض
3- Predicted	يتوقع
4- Shortage	نقص
5- Habitat	موطن
6- Scientists	العلماء
7- Previously	سابقا
8- Global warming	الاحتباس الحراري
9- Further	ابعد
10- Spanned	امتد
11- Conducted	أجريت
12- Collars	أطواق
13- Movements	الحركات
14- Consumption	استهلاك
15- Tracked	تتقب

### Practise

who discovered the solar winds in 1958?  
How does global warming affect Polar bears?  
What did the scientists find out in the new study about polar bears?  
What happens to Polar bears in the further more travelling?

## NASA Parker Probe on Journey to the Sun

The US **space agency** NASA has **launched** a space **probe** to get closer to the sun than any other **spacecraft** before it. The **mission** to the sun is named after Eugene Parker, a **scientist** who **discovered** solar winds in 1958

The mission's **aim** is to fly through the corona, the sun's outer **atmosphere**, and find out more about how it's made up and why it is many times hotter than the sun's **surface**

The spacecraft should also help scientists better understand solar winds. These **streams** of charged **particles** can reach the earth's magnetic field and cause the **disruptions** of communications, GPS systems and may also **interfere** with satellite **navigation**

The Parker probe will get to within 6 million km of the sun's surface, much closer than Helios-2, which traveled to within 43 million kilometers of the sun in 1976. It is planned to make 24 orbits around the sun within the next 7 years. Reaching almost 700,000 km an hour, the probe will also be the fastest object ever to travel around the sun



1- Space agency	وكالة الفضاء
2- Launched	أطلق
3- Probe	مسبار
4- Spacecraft	مركبة فضائية
5- Mission	مهمة
6- Scientist	عالم
7- Discovered	اكتشف
8- Aim	هدف
9- Atmosphere	الغلاف الجوي
10- Surface	سطح
11- Streams	تيارات
12- Particles	الجزيئات
13- Disruptions	الاضطرابات
14- Interfere	تدخل
15- Navigation	ملاحة

### Practise

who discovered the solar winds in 1958?  
What is the mission's aim?  
What can the sun streams do?  
What is the path of the Parker probe?



## Ivory

Ivory is a smooth material that can be found in the **tusks** of **mammals**. Elephants, **walruses**, hippos and whales are the primary sources of ivory. Because it is so valuable and **expensive**, ivory has been traded around the world for **centuries**. Egyptian **sculptors** **carved** ivory objects for their pharaoh. **Ancient** Greeks and Romans used ivory to create art, religious objects and jewelry. Even large statues were made of ivory. The ancient Chinese got ivory from traders that brought it from India and Southeast Asia. For centuries it was used as a **currency**. At first people used ivory from Asian elephants but then saw that the ivory of African elephants was easier to carve. Traders started moving in on Africa and the ivory trade started to boom. Before plastic was invented ivory was used for making objects of everyday life, like knife **handles**, piano keys, combs and billiard balls. The best known form of ivory is in an elephant's tusks. They can grow to a length of over 3 meters and weigh up to a hundred kilograms. The outside of a tusk is often dark, whereas the inside is white or cream-colored. Ivory is a hard material that can be easily carved into different shapes. In many countries **handicrafts**, souvenirs and jewelry are made from ivory. Ivory is also **preserved** in the tundra of Siberia, northern Canada and other polar regions where **prehistoric** mammoths **roamed** the **continents** thousands of years ago. Some of these tusks are larger than the tusks of mammals that exist today. However such fossil ivory is harder to carve.



1-Tusks	أنياب
2-Mammals	الثدييات
3-Walruses	حيوانات الفظ
4-Expensive	غالي
5-Century	قرن
6-Sculptors	النحاتون
7- Carve	ينحت
8- Ancient	قديم
9- Currency	عملة
10- Handles	مقابض
11- Handicrafts	مشغولات
12- Preserve	يحفظ
13- Prehistoric	قبل التاريخ
14- Roam	يتجول
15- Continents	القارات

## Practise

What's ivory?  
Where did Monty meet Renoir and Sisley?  
When did Monet become famous throughout the European art world?  
What are the uses of the ivory?

## The Louvre - Famous Museum in the Heart of Paris

The Louvre is one of the most famous museums in the world. **Situated** in the heart of Paris along the Seine River, it presents its visitors with an **impressive** collection of art from all over the world. Almost 10 million people visit the Louvre every year. The museum has over a million pieces of art, but at the moment only 35,000 are **on display**, **spread** over an area of 60 000 square meters.

The Louvre was built as a **fortress** in the 12th century. As time went on it expanded, as some parts were rebuilt and new wings added. In the 16th and 17th centuries, the Louvre served as the **royal palace** for French kings. It became an art museum when the French king Louis XVI moved his **residence** to Versailles. During the French Revolution, the Louvre became a public museum. New collections have been added ever since. The museum offers collections ranging from early **Mesopotamia**, ancient Greece and Egypt, the Roman Empire down to the **impressionists** of the 19th century.

The most famous painting in the Louvre is Leonardo da Vinci's Mona Lisa. The Renaissance painting is **protected** by **bulletproof** glass and **flanked** by museum guards. Other popular works of art include the Code of Hammurabi, the Venus of Milo and The Dying Slave by Michelangelo.

In the 1980s, the Louvre was completely **redesigned**. A **gigantic** complex was built under the courtyard. In front of the Louvre, there is a glass pyramid, through which people enter the **museum**. It is in contrast to the baroque **architecture** of the museum itself.



1- Situated	تقع
2- Impressive	مثير للإعجاب
3- On display	معروض
4- Spread	ينتشر
5- Fortress	قلعة
6- Royal palace	القصر الملكي
7- Residence	مكان إقامة
8- Mesopotamia	بلاد الرافدين
9- Impressionists	الانطباعيون
10- Protected	محمية
11- Bullet-proof	مضاد للرصاص
12- Flank	محاط من كل جانب
13- Redesign	إعادة تصميم
14- Gigantic	عملاق
15- Museum	متحف
16- Architecture	معمار

## Practise

What's The Louvre?  
Where is it?  
What does it show?  
How many people visit the Louvre every year?



## Claude Monet

Claude Monet was a French painter and one of the leading artists of the **impressionist** period. His paintings became famous around the world

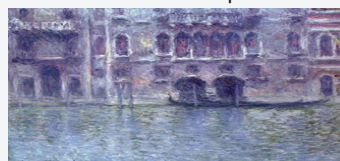
Monet was born in 1840 in Paris. His father had a shipping company while his mother cared for the family. At the age of five Monet and his family moved to Le Havre, where he went to school. His talent for **drawing came out** at an early age because the boy always liked to be outside

In 1859 Monet went back to Paris to study art. There he met other artists of the time, including Renoir and Sisley. Together with them he started **experimenting** with painting in nature

By the middle of the 1860s Monet was famous **throughout** the European art world. However his life started to change. He spent too much money and **sank deeper** into **debt**. In 1870 Claude Monet married his long-time mistress Camille, with whom he had a son, Jean. His wife died after becoming seriously ill in 1879

In 1874 Monet and some of his **fellow** artists **decided** to show their paintings in an **exhibition**. **Critics** started to call them **impressionists**, named after Monet's painting "Impression: Sunrise". Many people visited the exhibition but the group did not sell any paintings

In the 1880s and 90s Monet became famous in the United States and made money from selling paintings. In 1892 he married a second time. In his later life Monet travelled to London and Venice where he painted a series of **landscapes**. He died in 1926 in Giverny, France at the age of 86



1- Impressionist	انطباعي
2- Drawing	رسم
3- Came out	خرج
4- Experimenting	التجريب
5- Throughout	خلال
6- Sank	غرق
7- Deeper	أعمق
8- Debt	الدين
9- Fellow	زميل
10- Decided	قرر
11- Exhibition	معرض
12- Critic	الناقد
13- Impressionists	الانطباعيون
14- Landscapes	المناظر الطبيعية

### Practise

Who's Claude Monet?

Where did Monet meet Renoir and Sisley?

When did Monet become famous throughout the European art world?

Why did he return to Paris in 1859?

## The Food Chain

The food chain is the order in which animals and plants eat each other in order to survive. Every living **creature** needs to eat other creatures below it. Every **ecosystem** has a different food chain, depending on which animals and plants live there

The lowest part of the food chain are the plants. They are called producers because they produce their own food using the sunlight's energy. This process is called **photosynthesis**. Animals are the **consumers** of the food chain. They eat other plants and animals

Some animals only eat plants. Among this group of **herbivores** are rabbits, mice and cows. **Carnivores** are animals that eat other animals, like wolves, foxes or lions

Each food chain has a **predator**, the strongest animal that is not eaten by others. Hawks or polar bears are such predators that **dominate** their habitats

Many creatures belong to more than one food chain. Grass, for example, is eaten by many other animals as well as insects. Food chains that are connected to each other are called food webs

When an animal dies it is eaten up by worms, **bacteria** and other **organisms**. These so-called **decomposers** break down animals and plants into small parts and enrich soil so that other plants can grow better. The **nutrients** of dead animals and plants are **converted back** to the soil so that plants can use them again

The balance of plants and animals within a food chain is **determined** by nature. For example, if there are too many zebras in a **tropical** habitat many of them will die because they cannot get enough food to feed on. This also means that there is less food for predators, like lions, to eat. And when there are fewer lions the zebra population will grow again



1- Creature	مخلوق
2- Ecosystem	النظام البيئي
3- Photosynthesis	البناء الضوئي
4- Consumer	المستهلك
5- Herbivore	أكلات العشب
6- Carnivore	أكل اللحوم
7- Predator	المفترس
8- Dominate	يسيطر
9- Bacteria	البكتيريا
10- Organism	كائن حي
11- Decompose	تتحلل
12- Nutrient	لمغذيات
13- Converted back	تم تحويله مرة أخرى
14- Determined	تحدد
15- Tropical	الاستوائية

### Practise

What is the food chain?

What is the lowest part of the food chain?

Why are the plants called producers?

Who are the consumers in the food chain?



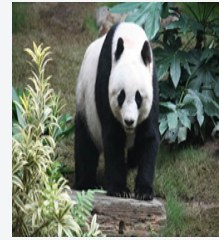
## The Giant Panda

The giant panda is a bear that lives in central China. It is special because of its black and white **fur**. Pandas belong to the most **endangered species** of our world. About 2000 pandas live in the wilderness, 300 live in various zoos around the world.

**Recently**, there have been **campaigns** in many countries to save the giant panda. It has been driven away from its natural habitat because of **deforestation**, intensive farming and the **creation** of new **settlements**.

The giant panda can reach a **height** of up to 1.5 meters and weigh up to 150 kg. Pandas have bodies like bears, but scientists do not know why they grow a black and white fur. The thick fur keeps them warm during the cold winter months and the white color protects them from possible enemies in the snow-covered mountains in which they live. Pandas have large teeth, which they need to eat **bamboo**, their basic food. The animals can eat up to 15 kg of bamboo a day. Because it is low in **nutritional** value it does not give pandas much energy to move around for longer periods of time. They spend most of the day **roaming around** and looking for food and water.

Giant pandas can live up to 20 years in the wilderness and 30 years in zoos. They start **reproducing** between 4 and 8 years of age. Mothers carry their babies in their bodies for a period of 3 to 5 months. When panda cubs are born they are blind. They are extremely tiny, only about a thousandth the size of the mother. Like all **mammals**, they get their food from their mother, whom they stay with for one and a half to three years before being able to **survive** alone.



1-Fur	فرو
2-Endangered	المهددة بالانقراض
3-Species	الفصائل
4-Recently	حديثاً
5-Campaign	الحملة
6-Deforestation	إزالة الغابات
7- Creation	خلق
8- Settlements	المستوطنات
9- Height	الارتفاع
10-Bamboo	الخيزران
11-Nutritional	مغذی
12- Roaming around	التجول
13- Reproducing	التكاثر
14- Mammals	الثدييات
15- Survive	تتجو

### Practise

What is the giant panda?

Why is it special?

Where does it live?

What's the height and weight of the giant panda?

## Mummies

When a person dies their body **decays**. Skin and flesh **disappear** and as time goes on only a skeleton is left. A mummy is the dead body of a person or an animal that has been **preserved** by wrapping cloth or other material around it. Mummies have been found all over the world, most of them in Egypt. However, other cultures in South America and Asia also mummified their dead. The oldest mummy ever found dates back to 6,000 years before Christ. The British Museum in London currently **displays** the oldest Egyptian mummy, dating back to 3400 BC. The British **archaeologist** Howard Carter **discovered** the remains of Tutankhamun in 1922, probably the most famous mummy in the world.

Today scientists study mummies with special **equipment** and X-ray machines. They discover more about the bodies of ancient people and how they lived. They can also find **clues** to what they ate and what kind of **diseases** they had. **Mummification** also **occurs** due to extreme weather. Mummies have been found in the cold regions of the world, including the Alps and the Himalaya mountains. Salt water also helps preserve bodies. Mummies have been found in **deserts** and in **peat bogs**. The most famous natural mummy is Ötzi, the Ice-man, found in a **glacier** on the Austrian-Italian border in 1991.

Egyptian society mummified their dead for many centuries. They believed that they had to preserve the body for life after death. The soul of the dead would be reunited with its body in the **afterlife**. At first, they started burying dead people in hot sand; later on, they built special tombs. Egyptians wanted their **relatives** to feel comfortable after death.



1- Decay	يتحلل
2- Disappear	تختفي
3- Preserved	محفوظ
4- Archaeologist	عالم الآثار
5- Discover	يكتشف
6- Equipment	المعدات
7- Clues	أدلة
8- Disease	المرض
9- Mummification	تحنيط
10-Occurs	تحدث
11-Desert	الصحراء
12-Peat Bogs	مستنقع
13-Glacier	نهر جليدي
14-Afterlife	لاخرة
15-Relatives	الأقارب

### Practise

What's a mummy?

How old is the oldest mummy ever found?

Which Museum displays the oldest Egyptian mummy?

Who discovered the remains of Tutankhamun?



## Jeans – History and Popularity of Great Clothes

Jeans have become one of the most worn **pieces** of **clothing** in the world. Everybody wears them, from the **rural** farmer to the **urban lawyer** and from **models** to **housewives**. But why have jeans become so **popular**. You'll get many answers. For some people they look cool, for others jeans are simply **comfortable**. Jeans were first **designed** as durable trousers for farm workers and miners in the states of the American west. A Nevada tailor, Jacob Davis, had the idea of using copper bolts at the corner of the pockets to make them stronger. They became popular instantly and soon many people bought them. Although Davis knew that he had a great product which many people wanted to buy, he didn't have the money to **patent** it. He asked Levi Strauss, who supplied him with cloth, to help him out. The two worked together and started making jeans out of denim, which was more comfortable and could be easily stretched. It also became softer as it got older. They were dyed with indigo because it did not go through the cloth like other dyes do. At first jeans were worn only by workers, especially in factories. In the eastern part of the US jeans were hardly worn at all. They were **associated with** rural people and the working class. But when rich easterners went on holidays to escape everyday life they often put on jeans. James Dean and Marlon Brando made them popular in movies and everyone wanted to wear them. Jeans became a symbol of the youth **rebellion** during the 1950s and 1960s. College students started to wear them as a **protest** against the Vietnam War and the **establishment**.



1- Pieces	قطع
2- Clothing	ملابس
3- Rural	قروي
4- Urban	الحضاري
5- Lawyer	محامي
6- Models	عارضات ازياء
7- Housewives	ربات البيوت
8- Popular	شعبي
9- Comfortable	مريح
10- Designed	مصمم
11- Patent	براءة الاختراع
12- Associated with	مرتبط بـ
13- Rebellion	تمرد
14- Protest	يحتج - يتظاهر
15- Establishment	التأسيس

### Practise

Why are jeans so popular?  
 What is the beginning of Jeans?  
 Who are the two people who worked together to make jeans?  
 What's the material they used to make jeans?

## Chinese New Year

Chinese New Year is the most **important holiday** of the Chinese **calendar**. The New Year begins between January 21 and February 20. The **celebration** starts with the second new moon after the beginning of winter (December 21) and **lasts** until the next full moon. The Chinese name their years after 12 different animals: the rat, the ox, the **tiger**, the **hare**, the **dragon**, the snake, the horse, the sheep, the monkey, the **rooster**, the dog, the **pig**. Some people believe that a human being's personality and character **depends on** the animal of the year he or she was born. The Chinese New Year marks the start of the next animal's year. After the year of the pig the twelve year cycle starts over again with the year of the rat. A lot of things are done for Chinese New Year. Houses are cleaned from top to bottom in the days before the beginning of the holidays. People write merry wishes on red paper and hang them all over the house. Rooms are decorated with flowers, plants and oranges. On New Year's Eve **firecrackers** send out the old year and welcome the new one. At midnight people open all their doors and windows to let the old year out. On New Year's Day children and adults who are not married get red **envelopes** with money in them. This is a symbol of good luck and wealth in the New Year. Food plays an important part in Chinese New Year celebrations. Special dishes are eaten on certain days. Many kinds of food have special meanings. Uncut **noodles**, for example, might give you a longer life. People who eat a lot of **raw** fish are said to be more successful in life.



1- Important	مهم
2- Holiday	يوم الاجازة
3- Calendar	لتقويم
4- Celebration	لحتفل
5- Lasts	يديم
6- Tiger	نمر
7- Hare	أرنب
8- Dragon	تنين
9- Rooster	لديك
10- Pig	خنزير
11- Depends on	يعتمد على
12- Firecrackers	الاعلنارية
13- Envelopes	مغلط
14- Noodles	للشعرية
15- Raw	نيء

### Practise

What is the most important holiday of the Chinese calendar?  
 When does the Chinese New Year begin?  
 When does the celebration of the Chinese New Year begin?  
 What are the names of the Chinese years?



## Gaza-Israel Conflict

The **violent battle** between Israel and Palestinians in Gaza is part of the Arab-Israeli conflict, which has been going on for **decades**. After Israel was founded in 1948, millions of Palestinians fled their homelands and **settled** in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. At that time, Gaza **belonged to** Egypt. In 1967, Israel **occupied** the area after the 6-Day War. In the decades that followed, **several conflicts** have **arisen** between Palestinians and Israelis



The Gaza Strip is a 25 mile-long area on the Mediterranean **coast**. Most of its 1.8 million people live in extreme **poverty**. **Infrastructure** is weak; food and **electricity** are often **scarce**. Over 40% of the Palestinians are unemployed because they cannot find any work in Gaza. Some of them travel across the **border** to work in Israel

The United Nations manages almost half of the schools in Gaza, but more are needed to deal with the rise in population, which is expected to grow to over 2 million by 2020. The UN also says that more and more houses and apartments are needed for people who have lost their homes during Israeli air **strikes**

1- Violent	عنيف
2- Battle	معركة
3- Decade	عقد من الزمن
4- Settle	يستقر
5- Belong to	ينتمي الي
6- Occupied	احتل
7- Several	عديد
8- Conflicts	صراعات
9- Arise – arose – arisen	ينتفض
10- Coast	ساحل
11- Poverty	فقر
12- Infrastructure	بنية تحتية
13- Electricity	الكهرباء
14- Scarce	محدود
15- Border	حدود
16- Strikes	غارات

### Practise

- When was Israel founded?
- Where did the Palestinians flee to after the foundation of Israel?
- What was the condition of Gaza at this time?
- Who manages almost half of the schools in Gaza?

## Kashmir - Conflict Region for Over Sixty Years

Kashmir is a **mountainous region** in the Himalaya Mountains between India and Pakistan. It has been a **conflict** region for over 60 years, ever since the Indian **subcontinent** became **independent**

In 1947, after Great Britain had **withdrawn** from south Asia, India and Pakistan became **independent** countries. The Maharaja of Kashmir decided to become a part of India, in return for Indian protection. In the past 60 years India and Pakistan have fought three wars over the region

Although there has been less violence in the region recently, it is still a trouble spot. A minor conflict could **trigger** a war between India and Pakistan, both **nuclear powers** in the region. Kashmir is the only region within India with an Islamic majority. Many people do not want to be governed by India. They want to become a part of Pakistan or be independent altogether. The people think that they are being **discriminated against** by the government in Delhi. **Unemployment** is running high and they claim they are not getting the help they need. In the 1990s there have been many incidents along the borderline in Kashmir between Indian and Pakistani **armed forces**. However, in the last decade, there have been signs of improving relationships. In 2006 Pakistan stopped giving money to paramilitary groups fighting in Kashmir and two years ago India **announced** that it would **grant amnesty** to Pakistani freedom fighters



1- Mountainous	جبلي
2- Region	منطقة
3- Conflict	نزاع
4- Subcontinent	شبه القارة الهندية
5- Independent	مستقل
6- Withdrawn	منسحب
7- Trigger	تثير
8- Nuclear powers	القوى النووية
9- Discriminate against	يتعرض للتمييز
10- Unemployment	البطالة
11- Armed forces	القوات المسلحة
12- Announce	يعلن
13- Grant	تمنح
14- Amnesty	العفو

### Practise

- Where's Kashmir?
- When did India and Pakistan become independent countries?
- Why did The Maharaja of Kashmir decide to become a part of India?
- What is the only region within India with an Islamic majority?



## Refugees

Refugees are people who have **fled** from their country because of wars, **political** or **religious conflicts** or because they **fear persecution** from **governments**. **Displaced** people have lost their home but they **remain** in their own country.

**Officially** there are about 12 million **refugees** today. The **peak** was reached during the Balkan conflict of the 1990s, when almost 18 million people were refugees. About 70 % of the world's refugee population is in Africa and the Middle East.

Over 800,000 people flee from their homes and become refugees every year. Most of them escape wars and conflicts in Africa and the Middle East. During 2011 thousands fled from North African dictatorships during what was called the Arab Spring. During 1994 hundreds of thousands of Rwandans **escaped** the **genocide** and **terror** in their country.



1- Fled	هرب
2- Political	سياسي
3- Religious	ديني
4- Conflicts	الصراعات
5- Fear	الخوف
6- Persecution	اضطهاد
7- Government	حكومة
8- Displaced	نازحون
9- Remain	يبقى
10- Officially	بشكل رسمي
11- Refugees	اللاجئون
12- Peak	الذروة
13- Escaped	هرب
14- Genocide	إبادة جماعية
15- Terror	رعب-إرهاب

## Practise

Who are the refugees?  
 Who are the displaced people?  
 How many refugees are there today?  
 How many People flee from their homes and become refugees every year?

## Myanmar - Opening Up To the West and Moving Towards Democracy

Myanmar, once **called** Burma, has been one of the most **isolated** countries in the world. However, since March 2011, when Myanmar's first **civilian government** in decades took office, it has been moving towards **democracy**, if only one small step at a time.

After decades of **authoritarian** rule, Myanmar's **military** has **decided** to **step down** from power. Most generals have realized that the country has, economically, fallen behind their neighbors. They have decided to open themselves to the western world and end the economic **sanctions** that have been in place for some time. Many citizens in Myanmar, however, are **skeptical**. They think that once the country has been accepted in the west the political tide will turn against them.

In the last 5 decades Myanmar has developed into one of the most backward countries in Asia. Its people are among the poorest. Schools do not have enough teachers and some universities have been closed because of possible student **unrest**. Buildings need to be repaired, most of the **infrastructure** is old-fashioned and goes back to British **colonial** rule. Many Burmese fled the country and are living in exile somewhere else.



1- Called	كانت تدعى
2- Isolated	معزول
3- Civilian	مدني
4- Government	حكومة
5- Democracy	ديمقراطية
6- Authoritarian	استبدادي
7- Rule	حكم
8- Military	الجيش
9- Decided	قررت
10- Step down	يتنحى
11- Sanctions	العقوبات
12- Skeptical	متشكك
13- Unrest	اضطرابات
14- Infrastructure	بنية تحتية
15- Colonial	استعماري

## Practise

Why have the generals of Burma decided to open themselves to the western world and end the economic sanctions?  
 Why are many citizens in Myanmar skeptical?  
 What happened in the last 5 decades in Myanmar?  
 What was Myanmar called before?



## Arab Spring - Rebellions Spread Across North Africa and the Middle East

A wave of demonstrations and protests has been going on in many Arab countries of the Middle East and Northern Africa since the end of 2010

Revolutions have taken place in Tunisia and Egypt. In both Arab countries leaders had to resign and transfer their power. In Libya a civil war went on for months in an attempt to overthrow Muammar Gaddafi. In many other Arab countries, like Bahrain and Syria there have been uprisings against the government

The protests, which became known as "Arab Spring", started in Tunisia in December 2010. After the Tunisian president Ben Ali had fled the country Egypt's population saw that such a rebellion could be successful. After an 18 day protest against long-time President Hosni Mubarak, Egypt's president finally resigned and turned power over to the military

In February protests erupted in Libya. Rebels who were against Gaddafi and his regime gathered in Benghazi and created a new government. The Libyan dictator refused to step down and used the air force and army in an all-out civil war against the rebels. A UN resolution gave NATO the authorization to fly over Libya and make sure Gaddafi's fighter planes do not attack rebels. After months of fighting, the Libyan dictator was finally overthrown and killed



1-Wave	موجة
2- Demonstrations	مظاهرات
3- Protests	الاحتجاجات
4- The Middle East	الشرق الأوسط
5- Northern Africa	شمال أفريقيا
6-Revolutions	الثورات
7- Taken place	حدثت
8- Leaders	القادة
9- Resign	استقال مكررة
10Transfer	نقل
11Overthrow	الانقلاب
12Uprisings	لائتفاضات
13Rebellion	تمرد
14Resigned	استقال
15Step down	يتنحي

### Practise

When has the wave of demonstrations and protests in the Middle East and northern Africa begun

What did the protests who were against Gaddafi and his regime In Libya do in February?

What did Gaddafi do?

What happened to Gaddafi?

## Plastic Found in Bottled Water

A new test, conducted by scientists from the State University of New York, shows that bottled water has micro plastic particles in them

bottles of water from nine different countries were examined. More than 90% contained tiny pieces of plastic. Sometimes concentrations were as high as thousands of plastic pieces per liter of water. Only 17 examined bottles were free of plastic. On average, 10 plastic particles, about the width of a human hair, were found in each liter of water

The companies, whose bottled water was examined, claim that their production met the highest quality standards. In most cases, the plastic gets into the water through the packaging process

Although the results are not catastrophic scientists and doctors are concerned. However, they state that there is no proof that the smallest particles of plastic can cause damage to your body. Most of it is turned into waste which leaves the body through faeces



1- Conducted	أجرت
2- Bottled	المعبأة في زجاجات
3- Micro plastic	البلاستيك الدقيق
4- Particles	جزيئات
5- Contained	احتوت على
6- Concentrations	تركيزات
7- Average	متوسط
8- Claim	يدعى
9- Standards	المعايير
10Packaging	التعبئة والتغليف
11Process	عملية
12-Catastrophic	كارثي
13Concerned	قلق
14Waste	المخلفات
15Faeces	الفضلات

### Practise

What does the new test, conducted by scientists from the State University of New York show

How many bottles of water were examined?

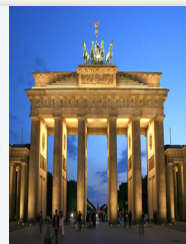
How many bottles were free of plastic?

What do the companies, whose bottled water was examined claim?



## German Reunification Years Later

In 1989 mass **demonstrations** led to a **collapse** of the Berlin Wall. A year later, on October 3, 1990, East and West Germany were **reunited**, after being **separate** states for forty years. 20 years ago German Chancellor Helmut Kohl pushed **unification** forward and **served** as the **architect** of a united Germany. He **promised** East Germans **blooming landscapes** and a new western-style life. Not everyone in the western world wanted a united Germany. Great Britain and France were **opposed** because they thought Germany would become too powerful.



On the whole, German **reunification** has been a success. Much progress has been made in the eastern part of Germany in the last 20 years. City and towns have been modernized. Most East Germans are better off than they were 20 years ago. Eastern Germany has become a home to new industries, especially in the fields of **biotechnology** and renewable energy. **Productivity** is about 80% of the West German level, higher than any of the former **Communist** countries in Eastern Europe.

Berlin, a divided city for forty years, has won new importance and become the capital of a reunified Germany. Since 1990 the city has been expanding. The Reichstag building has been newly designed and the open Brandenburg Gate has become the symbol of unity.

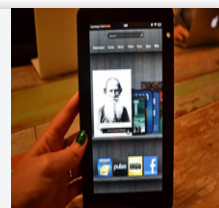
1- Demonstrations	مظاهرات
2- Collapse	انهيار
3- Reunited	لم شملهم
4- Separate	منفصل
5- Unification	توحيد
6- Served	خدم
7- Architect	مهندس معماري
8- Promised	وعد
9- Blooming	تتفتح
10- Landscapes	المناظر الطبيعية
11- Opposed	عارض
12- Reunification	التوحيد
13- Biotechnology	التكنولوجيا الحيوية
14- Productivity	إنتاجية
15- Communist	شيوعي

### Practise

What happened in Berlin in 1989?  
What happened in Berlin on October 3, 1990?  
What did the German Chancellor Helmut Kohl do 20 years ago?  
Why did Great Britain and France oppose the unification?

## Amazon.Com - The World's Largest Internet Company

Amazon.com is the world's largest Internet **Company**. It started out as an online **bookstore** in the middle of the 1990s and grew **gradually** over the years. Today Amazon sells **almost** everything from CDs and DVDs to **sportswear** and electrical **appliances**. The company also produces its own tablets and **e-readers** and lets users **upload** their own photos and other **files** to the Amazon-based cloud.



Amazon **offers** its **services** all over the world. It **operates** its own websites in the UK, Germany, China, and Australia, as well as many South American and Asian countries.

Amazon.com was founded by Jeff Bezos in 1994. It first operated out of a small garage in Washington State. Within a year Amazon offered hundreds of thousands of books. People could not only order books from an online catalogue but also write their own **reviews**. In 1997 Amazon.com started trading shares on the NASDAQ **stock exchange**. By 2000 it made over a billion dollars in sales.

As time went on Amazon.com grew gradually. It bought many of its rivals and today cooperates with other companies and lets them sell their products via the Amazon website. Today, Amazon.com serves 20 million customers every day. Its **annual** income is over 34 billion dollars.

1- Company	شركة
2- Bookstore	مكتبة لبيع الكتب
3- Gradually	تدريجياً
4- Almost	تقريباً
5- Sportswear	ملابس رياضية
6- E-readers	القراء الإلكترونيون
7- Upload	رفع
8- Files	الملفات
9- Offers	عروض
10- Services	خدمات
11- Operates	يعمل
12- Reviews	تعليقات
13- Stock Exchange	أسواق أوراق مالية
14- Annual	سنوي

### Practise

How did Amazon.com start?  
What does Amazon sell?  
Who is the founder of Amazon?  
When was it founded?



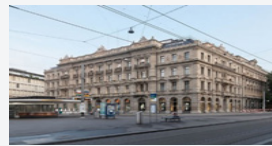
## Swiss Banks - A Safe Haven for Money from Around the World

Switzerland is not only **well-known** for chocolate and its watch-making **industry**. It is also **famous** for its **unique** banking and **financial** system. Banks play an **important** role in Switzerland's **economy**. Swiss banks have been **considered** to be the most **secretive** in the world for many **centuries**. About a third of all money held outside a person's home country - hundreds of billions of dollars - is deposited in Swiss banks.

Banking in Switzerland goes back to the 18th century. In the past, not only rich people but also **authoritarian** regimes and dictators have secured their money in Swiss banks. Foreigners who live in unstable and troubled areas also tend to keep money in secure Swiss banks instead of their own. During World War II German Nazis deposited much of the country's wealth, especially money and gold taken away from Jews, in Switzerland.

Switzerland has two large banks - UBS and Credit Suisse. Private banking also has a century-long tradition in the alpine country. Currently, about 130000 people work in the banking sector. Major banks have overseas **branches** that employ thousands.

Switzerland's popularity as a safe bank haven has many reasons. For one, the country has a very stable and **prosperous** economy, and one of the highest per capita incomes in the world. It has been **neutral** for many centuries, especially during the two world wars. In addition, the Swiss franc is one of the most stable **currencies** in the world.



1- Well-known	معروف
2- Industry	صناعة
3- Famous	مشهور
4- Unique	فريد
5- Financial	الأمور المالية
6- Important	مهم
7- Economy	الاقتصاد
8- Considered	اعتبر
9- Secretive	كنوم
10- Centuries	قرون
11- Authoritarian	استبدادي
12- Branches	الفروع
13- Prosperous	مزدهر
14- Neutral	محاييد
15- Currencies	العملات

### Practise

What's Switzerland well-known for?  
How old are the Switzerland banks?  
Where did German Nazis deposit much of the country's wealth During World War II?  
How many large banks in Switzerland?

## Global Economic Crisis

In 2008 a great economic **crisis** led to a **recession** of the economies around the world. What began as a **credit** crisis turned out to be the biggest banking crisis since the Great **Depression**. **Although** the **implications** of the crisis are most **severe** in the USA, banks and **insurance** companies all over the world have **collapsed** and governments have come to the rescue by lending them money.

The American government wants to save the global **financial** system with 700 .b dollars. With this money it wants to restore trust in America's banking system . There are many reasons for the current crisis.

Governments, especially the American government, did not control the banking **sector** enough and let the banks give **loans** to people without asking for **securities**.

Many companies, banks and firms have become too greedy and wanted to make a lot of quick money . Since the 1970s too many goods and services have been produced.



1- Crisis	أزمة
2- Recession	ركود اقتصادي
3- Credit	ائتمان
4- Depression	كآبة
5- Although	برغم من
6- Implications	آثار - تداعيات
7- Severe	شديد
8- Insurance	تأمين
9- Collapsed	انهار
10- Lending	الإقراض
11- Insurance	تأمين
12- Sector	قطاع
13- Loans	قروض
14- Securities	ضمانات

### Practise

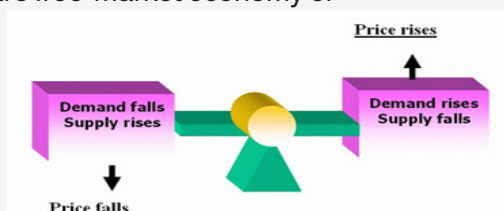
What was the economic crisis that happened in 2008?  
How much money did America offer to solve the crisis?  
Why did America pay that money?  
What are the reasons of the current crisis?



## Capitalism

**Capitalism** is an economic **system** in which **private** people, not the **gov-ernment**, own and run companies. These companies **compete** with other companies for business. They **decide** what products they want to **produce**, how much they should **cost** and where to sell them. Companies do all these things in order to make **profits** for their **owners**. People who use their money .to start companies or **run** companies are called capitalists

Even though a **pure** form of capitalism does not exist and governments control the economy in some ways it **remains** the world's most popular **eco-nomic** system. In the United States the government keeps itself out of the economy as far as possible but in some European countries economic control is much larger. Other names for capitalism are free-market economy or .free **enterprise**



1- Capitalism	الرأسمالية
2- System	النظام
3- private people	الأفراد
4- Government	حكومة
5- Compete	تتنافس
6- Decide	يقرر
7- Produce	يُنتج
8- Cost	تكلف
9- Profits	أرباح
10- Owners	المالكين
11- Run	يدير
12- Pure	نقي
13- Remains	تبقى
14- Economic	اقتصادي
15- Enterprise	مشروع

### Practise

What's Capitalism?

What are the People who use their money to start companies or run companies called

What are the other names of capitalism?

What's the policy of the United States 'government regarding economy?

## Globalization

Your shirt was made in Mexico and your shoes in China. Your **CD player** comes from Japan. You can travel to Moscow and eat a Big Mac there and you can watch an American film in Rome. Today goods are made .and **sold** all over the world, thanks to **globalization**

Globalization lets countries **move closer** to each other. People, compa-nies and **organizations** in different countries can live and work together. We can **exchange goods**, money and ideas faster and **cheaper** than ever before. **Modern communication** and technology, like the Internet, .cell phones or **satellite** TV help us in our daily lives

Globalization is **growing** quickly. A German company can **produce** cars in Argentina and then sell them in the United States. A businessman in Great Britain can buy a part of a company in Indonesia on one day and sell parts of another business in China the next, thanks to globalization. **.Fast food** companies open shops around the world almost every day



1- CD player	مشغل الاقراص
2- Sold	بيع
3- Globalization	العولمة
4- Move closer	تقرب أكثر
5- Organizations	المنظمات
6- Exchange	تبادل
7- Goods	البضائع
8- Cheaper	أرخص
9- Modern	عصري
10- Communication	الاتصالات
11- Satellite	قمر صناعي
12- Grow	تنمو
13- Produce	يُنتج
14- Fast food	وجبات سريعة

### Practise

How does globalization affect our life?

How are businessmen benefitting from globalization?

How are Fast food companies benefitting from globalization?

What helps us to easily communicate with each other?



## International Trade

**Trade** is the buying and selling of goods and **services**. The **products** that are exchanged are things that people **grow** or make, like food to eat, **machines** to work with or clothes to wear. Services are things that people do for others, like working in bank, **caring** for old people or teaching **pupils**

Trade happens because people need or want things that they don't have. We also trade for work that we cannot do ourselves. Trade between countries happens for the same reason. Some countries, for example, have **natural resources**, like **coal**, oil or wood which other countries might want to buy. They try to sell the goods, products or services that they have too much more than other countries. They **earn** money from these sales and then can buy the things that they themselves need and cannot produce on their own

Both **producers** and **consumers** **profit** from international trade. If countries can produce goods more cheaply than others because they **specialize** on them why not let them. They make more money on one side and consumers in other countries can buy goods that are **cheaper**



1- Trade	التجارة
2- Services	خدمات
3- Products	منتجات
4- Grow	يزرع
5- Machines	الآلات
6- Caring	رعاية
7- Pupils	التلاميذ
8- Natural	طبيعي
9- Resources	مصادر
10- Coal	فحم
11- Earn	يكسب
12- Producers	المنتجين
13- Consumers	المستهلكين
14- Profit	الربح
15- Specialize	يتخصص
16- Cheaper	أرخص

### Practise

What's trade?  
What are the products?  
What are the Services?  
Why do we trade?

## Virtual Worlds are Useful for Children

A **research report** says that **virtual** worlds can be important places where children **practice** what they will do in real life. They are also a **powerful** and **attractive alternative** to more passive adventures like watching TV. The research was done with children using the BBC's Adventure Rock virtual world, aimed at those aged 6-12. It **surveyed** and interviewed children who were the first to test the game

The online world is a theme island built for the BBC's children channel by Belgian game maker Larian. Children explore the world alone but they use message **boards** to share what they find and what they do in the different **creative** studios they find around the virtual space

At times children were **explorers** and at others they were social climbers eager to connect with other players. Some were power users looking for more information about how the virtual space really worked. The children could try all kinds of things without having to be afraid of the **consequences** that would follow if they tried them in the real world. They learned many useful social skills and played around with their **identity** in ways that would be much more difficult in real life

**According to** the study what children liked about virtual worlds was the chance to create **content** such as music, cartoons and videos



1- Research	بحثي
2- Report	تقرير
3- Virtual	افتراضية
4- Practice	يتدرب
5- Powerful	قوي
6- Attractive	ملفت للانتباه
7- Alternative	بديل
8- Surveyed	مسح
9- Boards	لوحات
10- Creative	مبدع
11- Explorers	المستكشفون
12- Consequences	العواقب
13- Identity	هوية
14- According to	وفقا ل
15- Content	المحتوى

### Practise

What does the research report say about the virtual worlds?  
How was the research done?  
How do children discover the world?  
How could the virtual world benefit children?



## Amusement Parks

An **amusement** park is an **outdoor area** with games, rides and shows. They are **spread** over a large **area**, often many square kilometers. Young and old visitors can enjoy many types of **attractions**. They can ride on **roller coasters**, go high up in the air in a **Ferris** wheel or ride on **carousels**. Amusement parks also offer restaurants and bars to eat and drink, as well as green areas with grass to sit down or relax



Most amusement parks have a **fixed location**. Some of them are open all year round, others only during the warmer season. Today amusement parks have been **replaced** by theme parks. These places focus on a certain topic of history or natural life. The first theme park, Disneyland, opened in California in 1955

In the middle Ages **minstrels** **wandered** around and sang in open areas. **Entertainers** gathered in a town field or a market square. After a few days they went to another town. They often performed in tents and offered food and entertainment. In addition, visitors could see circus artists perform or have their portrait painted by street painters

1- Amusement park	منتزه
2- Outdoor area	منطقة في الهواء الطلق
3- Spread	منتشر
4- Area	منطقة
5- Attractions	عوامل الجذب
6- Roller	الدوارة
7- Coasters	القطارات
8- Ferris	العجلة الدوارة
9- Fixed	ثابت
10- Carousels	دورات
11- Location	موقع
12- Replaced	تم استبداله
13- Minstrels	المنشدون
14- Wandered	تجول
15- Entertainers	الفنانين

### Practise

What's an amusement park?  
Why do people visit them?  
When do they open?  
What is the first theme park?

## The Simpsons - American Life in Cartoons

The Simpsons is an American **sitcom** that shows **middle class lifestyle** in cartoon form. The half-hour **episodes** take place in and around the **fictional** town of Springfield and make fun out of American culture and society

Since the show started in 1989 the Simpsons have been **broadcast** over 500 times. This makes it the longest running sitcom in American television history. In 2007 a full-length movie, The Simpsons Movie, made over half a billion dollars

The Simpsons has won many prizes, **concluding** the Emmy Awards. In the year 2000 Time magazine named it the best television **series** of the century and the cartoon characters of The Simpsons **received** their own star on Hollywood's Walk of Fame

The Simpson family **consists** of 5 main characters. Homer is the rather **clumsy**, beer-drinking father. He works at a **nuclear power plant** in Springfield and is married to Marge Simpson, a typical American middle class housewife. The couple has three children. Bart is a ten-year old who constantly gets into trouble. Lisa is a highly intelligent eight-year old who has become a **vegetarian** and a Buddhist. Maggie, the family's baby, is often shown with a **pacifier**. The Simpsons have two pets, a dog named Santa's Little Helper and Snowball, a cat



1- Sitcom	مسلسل كوميدي
2- Middle class	الطبقة المتوسطة
3- Lifestyle	أسلوب الحياة
4- Episodes	الحلقات
5- Fictional	خيالي
6- Broadcast	بث
7- Concluding	خاتمة
8- Series	مسلسل
9- Received	تلقى
10- Consists of	يتكون من
11- Clumsy	أخرق
12- Nuclear power	الطاقة النووية
13- Plant	مصنع
14- Vegetarian	نباتي
15- Pacifier	لهاية للطفل

### Practise

What is the Simpsons?  
How long is the episode?  
Where does it take place?  
When did the show start?



## Motion Pictures

**Motion pictures** – also called movies or films – **belong to** the most **popular** forms of **entertainment** today. Millions of people all over the world go to cinemas to enjoy an entertaining story and to see their favorite movie stars. The film **industry** is also a big business. Movies cost a lot of money and the people who make them hope to .make a lot of **profit** and achieve worldwide fame

A movie camera **operates** like a normal camera but it takes 24 pictures a second. The **lens focuses** on a certain **spot**. Then a shutter opens and closes and an image .is recorded on film

The film itself is a roll of long thin **flexible** plastic that has layers of **light-sensitive** chemicals. Most films are 35 mm wide, which is the common size for motion pictures. A film has holes on both sides which the camera uses to move the roll forward

A projector shows a finished film on a screen. It moves the film forward at 24 frames per second so that our eyes **register** moving images and not still ones. A light **bulb** at the back of the projector projects the image onto the screen, an area of white .plastic that is covered with tiny glass **beads** that make it bright

Film sound is recorded by a machine and mixed together with the film so that when .actors open and close their mouths the words are heard at the right time



1- Motion pictures	الصور المتحركة
2- Belong to	تنتمي إلى
3- Popular	شائع
4- Entertainment	الترفيه
5- Industry	صناعة
6- Profit	الربح
7- Operates	يعمل
8- Lens	عدسة
9- Focuses on	يركز على
10-Spot	بقعة
11-Flexible	مرن
12- Light-sensitive	حساس للضوء
13- Register	تسجيل
14- Bulb	مصباح
15- Beads	خرز

### Practise

- What are Motion pictures also called?
- Why do people go to cinemas?
- Why is the film industry a big business?
- What is the difference between a movie camera and a normal camera?

## Ferris Wheels - Up Into the Sky

A **Ferris** wheel is a big **structure** made of steel that stands straight into the sky. Passenger **cabins** are connected to a moving wheel. The Ferris wheel is also called observation wheel because it takes passengers high .up into the sky where they have a great view of the world around them

The first such **observation** wheel was built by George Ferris, an American bridge builder. He **designed** and **constructed** a big wheel for the Chicago **Exposition** in 1893. His name was used for all the big wheels that were .built later

Ferris' first wheel was able to carry more than 2000 passengers. It was over 80 meters high and powered by two steam engines. The 37 cabins .were able to carry 60 passengers each

Today, Ferris wheels are big **attractions** in major cities around the world. Smaller wheels can be found at **local fairs**, **carnivals** or theme parks. The world's biggest Ferris wheel is **currently** the Singapore Flyer. The wheel reaches 165 meters into the sky and started **rotating** in 2008. An even bigger Ferris wheel is being built in Beijing, China. It is planned to reach a .height of 208 meters and will start **operation** some time in 2009



1- Ferris	العجلة الدوارة
2- Structure	هيكل
3- Cabin	غرفة صغيرة
4- Observation	ملاحظة
5- Designed	صمم
6- Constructed	أنشأ
7- Exposition	معرض
8- Attraction	جاذبية
9- Local fair	المهرجان المحلي
10-Carnivals	الاحتفالات
11-Currently	حاليا
12-Rotate	تدور
13-Operation	تشغيل

### Practise

- What is a Ferris?
- Why is it called observation wheel?
- Who built the first observation wheel?
- When was the first observation wheel built?



## Chocolate in Danger of Becoming Extinct

Chocolate may be in danger of becoming **extinct** by the middle of this century. Pests and **fungal diseases** have been found in cacao trees that may **endanger** the crop's **survival**.

**In addition**, cacao is also **under attack** by **global warming**. Trees grow in a very small area about 20° north and south of the equator, where **humidity** and temperatures are the same all year round. By 2050 rising temperatures and drier weather will push cacao production up into **mountainous** areas, many of which are home to wild animals.

**Scientists** from the University of California are trying to save the plant. Together with researchers from the American food company Mars, they are trying to grow cacao **seeds** that are more **resistant** and can grow at higher **altitudes**.

Most of the world's cacao production comes from two countries in western Africa, Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana. These areas may not be **suitable** for cacao production in the decades to come. Millions of farmers depend on cacao for a living.



1- Extinct	تقرض
2- Fungal disease	مرض فطري
3- Endanger	معرضة للخطر
4- Survival	نجا
5- In addition	بالإضافة
6- Under attack	تعرض للهجمات
7- Global warming	الاحتباس الحراري
8- Humidity	رطوبة
9- Mountainous	جبلية
10- Scientist	عالم
11- Seeds	بذور
12- Resistant	مقاومة
13- Altitudes	الارتفاعات
14- Suitable	مناسب

### Practise

What's endangering cacao trees?

What will happen to cacao trees by 2050?

What are the scientists from the University of California together with researchers from the American food company Mars trying to do to save cacao trees?

Where does most of the world's cacao production come from?

## Bleaching Endangers World's Coral Reefs

A recent study shows that the world's coral reefs have been showing signs of strong **bleaching** due to **global warming**. In the 1980s bleaching was rare, **occurring** about once every 25 years. Now the rate has risen to about once every five years. **Environmentalists** **predict** that by 2050 **bleaching** will happen every year or two.

Bleaching is caused when warm water **breaks down** the **algae** inside the reefs. They provide food for the corals and keep them healthy. When algae fall off, corals lose their color and can die within a short period of time. Even if the water **surrounding** the reefs gets colder again it may take years for the damaged reefs to recover completely.

While bleaching is especially a problem in the waters of the **Caribbean Sea** and Western Atlantic, reefs around Australia and South Africa have hardly been hit. In addition to the warming temperatures of the oceans, **coral reefs** are also endangered by pollution and overfishing.

Coral reefs are an important **ecosystem**. They are home to 25% of all marine species and provide a **habitat** for **countless** types of fish. Reefs protect **coastal** regions from flooding and tidal waves. In addition, coral reefs are tourist **attractions** that lure millions of people every year. The tourist industry around the Great Barrier Reef in Australia, for example, is worth about 5 billion dollars a year.



1- Bleaching	تبيض
2- Global warming	الاحتباس الحراري
3- Occurring	تحدث
4- Environmentalist	علماء البيئة
5- Predict	يتنبأ
6- Break down	تحلل / تكسر
7- Algae	لطحلب
8- Surrounding	محيطية
9- Caribbean Sea	البحر الكاريبي
10- Coral reefs	الشعاب المرجانية
11- Ecosystem	النظام البيئي
12- Habitat	مأوى
13- Countless	لا تعد ولا تحصى
14- Coastal	ساحلي
15- Attractions	عوامل الجذب

### Practise

What does the recent study say about the world's coral reefs?

Why are the world's coral reefs showing signs of strong bleaching?

How does bleaching happen to the coral reefs?

Why are coral reefs important?



## Ozone Layer over Antarctica Is Slowly Recovering

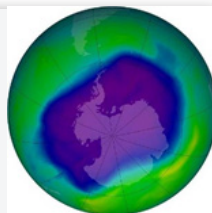
layer has become smaller it will take decades to recover completely. Environmentalists around the world have welcomed

According to the American space agency NASA, the world's ozone layer is slowly recovering. A report states that, for the first time, scientists have observed a decrease in the amount of chlorine in the ozone layer over Antarctica

Ozone in the **atmosphere** is essential because it protects life on our planet by **absorbing** dangerous **ultraviolet radiation**, which causes skin cancer and damages plant life. In the 1980s, scientists discovered a hole in the ozone layer, which has become larger ever since. It is especially large over the Antarctic continent and Australia

Shortly after the discovery, an international **agreement**, the Montreal Protocol, was signed, banning the use of **substances** that are responsible for the destruction of the ozone layer. It limits the use of CFCs, chemical **compounds** that rise into the upper layers of the atmosphere where they are broken down by the sun's ultraviolet light. In the process, chlorine is released which destroys the ozone **molecules**

Since the **ban** has taken effect major companies have started looking for alternatives to **CFCs**. Changes in the ozone level are usually measured during the Antarctic winter, between July and September, when temperatures are lower and results are more **accurate**. Since 2005, there has been a 20% rise in the amount of ozone. Even though it is the first time that the hole in the ozone layer has become smaller it will take decades to recover completely. **Environmentalists** around the world have welcomed the announcement, stating that we can actually save the **environment** by **acting decisively**



1-Atmosphere	الغلاف الجوي
2-Absorb	يمتص
3-Ultraviolet	فوق بنفسجية
4-Radiation	أشعة
5-Agreement	اتفاق
6-Substances	مواد
7-Compound	مركب
8- Molecules	جزيئات
9- Ban	حظر
10- CFCs	مركبات الكربون الكلورية فلورية
11- Accurate	دقيق
12- Environmentalists	دعاة حماية البيئة
13- Act decisively	التصرف بحزم

### Practise

What does the recent report by NASA say regarding the world's ozone layer?  
Why is the Ozone in the atmosphere essential?  
What's the danger of the ultraviolet radiation?  
When did the scientists discover a hole in the ozone layer?

## EU Plans To Recycle All Plastic Waste by 2030

The European Union has released plans to recycle all plastic by the year 2030. It wants to ban all types of plastic that can only be used once. The **measure** comes as a **consequence** of China's **decision** to ban imports of foreign plastic that is to be recycled in the country. Currently, the EU exports half of its collected plastic, most of which goes to China

The **European Commission** also plans to reduce plastic waste that is washed up on North Sea, Atlantic and Mediterranean shores. **According to** the new **proposal**, it will be **illegal** to **dump** plastic waste in the open seas

Although the EU does not want to introduce a tax on plastic yet, it does aim at the development and production of new kinds of plastic that can be recycled in Europe. EU countries produce 25 million tons of plastic every year but only a fourth is recycled. It takes plastic hundreds of years to **degrade**

The EU wants to invest 300 million euros to develop better plastic materials. The new strategy aims at making plastic recycling more **profitable**

While the production of one-time-only usable plastic **items**, like drinking straws, coffee cups and takeaway packaging is to be reduced, families should also be **persuaded** to **cut down on** plastic usage altogether

Non-EU countries are also considering **cracking down** on plastic. Some countries have already started to tax the use of plastic bags. Iceland has announced that it will ban all plastic packaging for **domestic** products



1- Measure	إجراء
2- Consequence	عواقب
3- Decision	القرار
4- European Commission	المفوضية الأوروبية
5- According to	بحسب
6- Proposal	اقتراح
7- Illegal	غير قانوني
8- Dump	تفريغ
9- Degrade	تحلل
10- Profitable	مربح
11- Item	البند
12- Persuaded	اقتنع
13- Cut down on	تقليل
14- Cracking down	تضييق الخناق
15- Domestic	محلي

### Practise

What are the plans of the European Union regarding plastic recycling?  
What is the reason for making these plans?  
How much money the EU wants to invest to develop better plastic materials?  
What are the plastic items that will be reduced?



## Germany to Close Coal Power Plants By 2038

The German government has **announced** that the country will shut down all of its **coal-fired power plants** by 2038 in an **attempt** to move to cleaner energy. **Currently**, Germany gets 40% of its energy from coal-fired plants. The move comes a few years after the German government decided to close down its **nuclear power stations** in the **aftermath** of the Fukushima **disaster**. Up to now, 12 of the country's 19 nuclear power stations have been shut down. Being without nuclear energy and energy from coal-powered plants means that Germany will be relying heavily on renewable energy. Energy officials say that within the next two decades up to 80% of the country's energy needs could be coming from renewable sources. At the moment 40% are produced from green energy sources. Last year, renewable energy **beat** coal power for the first time. Environmentalists in Germany have welcomed the **announcement** but stress that **phasing out** coal power does not come soon enough. They say that the new policy could make Germany a leader in the fight against climate change yet again. At the moment, Germany's coal-fired plants produce more **carbon emissions** than any other nation on the continent. In addition to closing down all coal plants, the government has promised to give support to regions where people rely heavily on coal production for a living. Money will also be needed to help keep electricity prices for **consumers** down.



1- Announce	يعلن
2- Coal-fired	يعمل بالفحم
3- Power plant	محطة توليد الكهرباء
4- Attempt	محاولة
5- Currently	حاليا
6- Nuclear power station	محطة الطاقة النووية
7- Aftermath	أعقاب
8- Disaster	كارثة
9- Beat	تغلبت
10- Announcement	إعلان
11- Phasing out	التخلص التدريجي من
12- Carbon emissions	انبعاثات الكربون
13- Consumer	المستهلك

### Practise

Why has the German government announced that the country will shut down all of its coal-fired power plants by 2038?  
 Why did the government make such decision?  
 How many nuclear power stations have been shut down?  
 What is the other resource of power which the country will rely on?

## Climate Change Could Melt Himalayan Glaciers

Scientists have confirmed that, if climate goals are not achieved, up to two thirds of the glaciers in the Himalaya region could melt due to climate change by 2100. But even if the **global community** does meet all climate goals about a third of Himalaya's glaciers are in danger of melting away. The recent report was **compiled** by hundreds of researchers over a five year period. It comes to the **conclusion** that **global warming** increases the higher into the **atmosphere** you get. The Himalayas, therefore, representing the world's highest mountain range, could heat up by over 4°C, far more than the **average** warming of the planet, by the turn of the next century. About 250 million people in the Himalayan region and an additional 1.5 billion in neighboring river valleys depend on **glaciers** for clean water and energy. The melting of glaciers could result in the **flooding** of the Ganges, Indus and Mekong river **plains**. As a result, millions would lose farming fields and not be able to grow the crops they need. Since the 1970s **climatologists** have **witnessed** the retreat of Himalaya's glaciers, but this is the first time that a warning has been **issued**. In addition to melting glaciers, global warming has caused polluted air from China and India, which has led to changing rainfall **patterns** across the continent. India's cities have experienced water **shortages** in the past years. About half of the country's **population** doesn't have enough clean water. As a result, about 200,000 people die of water-related **diseases** every year.



1- Global community	المجتمع العالمي
2- Compiled	مجمع
3- Conclusion	خاتمة
4- Atmosphere	الغلاف الجوي
5- Average	المتوسط
6- Glacier	نهر جليدي
7- Flooding	الفيضانات
8- Plains	السهول
9- Climatologists	علماء المناخ
10- Witnessed	شهد
11- Issued	صدر
12- Patterns	أنماط
13- Shortage	نقص
14- Population	السكان
15- Diseases	الأمراض

### Practise

What will happen if climate goals are not achieved?  
 What will happen if the glaciers melt?  
 What are the negative results for the global warming?  
 How does the global warming affect India?



## China Announces Ban on Ivory Trade

China has **announced** that it would **forbid** the trade of **ivory** by the end of 2017. About 70% of the world's ivory is sold in China, making it the largest ivory market in the world. The **valuable commodity reaches** a price of up to a thousand dollars on Chinese markets, most of which will be closed down in the next three months.

Environmental groups, like the World Wildlife Fund, have welcomed China's historic **decision** and said that it would help **preserve** endangered elephants around the globe. According to recent reports, the elephant population in Africa has gone down by a third in the past decade. Last year alone over 20 000 elephants were killed. The WWF **estimates** that about half a million elephants still roam Asia and Africa.

The international ivory trade has been forbidden since the end of the 1980s, but some countries, including China, have continued to allow selling and trading ivory. In some Asian countries ivory has a special social status and is often thought to be a symbol of wealth. It is often bought as an **investment**, instead of gold and other **valuable** products. The Chinese ban will make it harder for elephant poachers and **illegal** traders to sell ivory. **Conservationists**, however, fear that when it takes **effect** traders will move to Hong Kong, which has a special economic status inside China. Legal ivory trading is still allowed in the former British colony.



1-Announced	أعلن
2-Forbid	حظر
3-Ivory	عاج
4-Valuable	ذو قيمة
5-Commodity	سلعة
6-Reaches	يصل
7- Decision	القرار
8- Preserve	الحفاظ على
9- Estimate	تقدر
10-Investment	الاستثمار
11-Valuable	قيم
12-Illegal	غير قانوني
13- Conservationist	المحافظ على البيئة
14- takes effect	يدخل حيز التنفيذ

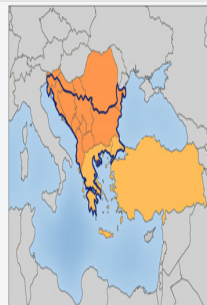
### Practise

When will China forbid the trade of ivory?  
How much does ivory cost in china?  
What happened to elephants as a result of the ivory trade?  
Why is ivory so valuable?

## The Balkans

The Balkans are **made up** of several countries in the south-eastern part of Europe. They **stretch** from Slovenia in the north to Greece and the European part of Turkey in the southeast. The region has been **troubled** by many **conflicts** and wars **throughout** the centuries. It has often been called the "Powder Keg of Europe" because conflicts and wars have started there.

The countries that make up the Balkans are Greece, Albania, Macedonia, Bulgaria, Serbia, Montenegro, and Bosnia Herzegovina. Sometimes parts of Croatia, and Slovenia as well as Romania are **considered** to belong to the Balkans. The Balkans are a mountainous region. The Dinaric Alps, the main mountain range, reach from Croatia to Greece along the Adriatic Sea. The Balkan Mountains are somewhat lower and **extend from** Serbia eastwards into Bulgaria. The southern section of the Carpathian Mountains reach into Romania and Serbia. The Danube, the region's main waterway, flows through many countries of the Balkans into the Black Sea. Its **broad** plains provide fertile **fields** for farming. Most of the Balkans have a **harsh, continental** climate with hot, dry summers and cold winters. The coastal regions are **influenced** by the Mediterranean Sea. The **peninsula** was once covered with many forests. However, over the centuries, they have been cut down to make room for **settlements** and **agriculture**.



1- Made up	تتكون من
2- Stretch	تمتد
3- Troubled	مضطرب
4- Conflicts	الصراعات
5- Throughout	خلال
6- Powder Keg	برميل بارود
7- Considered	اعتبرت
8- Extend from	يمتد من
9- Broad	واسع
10-Fertile	خصبة
11-Harsh	قاسي-صعب
12-Continental	قاري
13-Influenced	تأثر بـ
14-Peninsula	شبه جزيرة
15-Settlements	المستوطنات
16-Agriculture	الزراعة

### Practise

Where are The Balkans countries?  
What are The Balkans countries called?  
Why are the Balkans countries called the "Powder Keg of Europe"?  
What are the countries that make up the Balkans?



## Developing Countries

**Developing countries** are the poor countries of our world. While most of them are **located** in many parts of Africa and Asia, some countries in South and Central America are also **referred** to as developing countries. About .70% of the world's 7 billion people live in underdeveloped countries. Many of these **nations** have an **economy** that is **based on** farming. They do not **produce** enough of the goods that their growing **population needs**. As a .result, many people in developing countries live in **poverty**. In developing countries, governments control many **sectors** of the economy. Industries, banks and the energy sector often belong to the state. To-day, some countries are slowly opening up to foreign **investment**. They are allowing private companies and businesspersons to bring in money to **finance various** projects.



In the last few decades, countries around the world have grown from developing countries to fully **industrialized** nations. In Asia, for example, the so-called "Four Tigers" - South Korea, Singapore, Hong Kong and Taiwan - .managed to develop to industrial nations between the 1960s and the 1990s.

- |                         |                 |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| 1- Developing countries | البلدان النامية |
| 2- Located              | الموجود         |
| 3- Referred             | المشار إليها    |
| 4- Nations              | الدول           |
| 5- Economy              | الاقتصاد        |
| 6- Based on             | مرتكز على       |
| 7- Produce              | ينتج            |
| 8- Population           | تعداد السكان    |
| 9- Needs                | احتياجات        |
| 10- Poverty             | الفقر           |
| 11- Sectors             | القطاعات        |
| 12- Investment          | الاستثمار       |
| 13- Finance             | تمويل           |
| 14- Various             | مختلف           |
| 15- Industrialized      | صناعي           |

## Practise

- What are the developing countries?
- How many of the world's population live in underdeveloped countries?
- Why do many people in developing countries live in poverty?
- What are the developing countries that managed to develop to industrial nations?

## The Green Card Lottery

Each year the United States gives over one million green cards to **immigrants**. A green card is an **official document** that shows that a person is a **legal** American immigrant. Green card **holders** are **allowed** to live and work in the United .States.

Many groups of people get green cards: **foreigners** who work in the United States or have a family there, as well as **asylum seekers** and **refugees**. Having a green card does not mean a person is an American citizen, but they can stay .and work in the US **indefinitely**.

Since 1990 50000 green cards have been given to foreigners through a **lottery** organized by the US government. Millions of people all over the world apply for one, so the chances of getting a green card are very small. Only countries from which few people come to the US are allowed to **participate** in the lottery. Countries with a high rate of immigration to the US, like Mexico, the Philippines, .Brazil or Vietnam are **excluded** from the program.

According to the American government, foreigners who apply for a green card must fulfil certain **requirements**. They must have at least 12 years of education or they must qualify by having worked in a job that requires at least two years of .training. Being able to speak English is not a **qualification**.



- |                   |              |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 1- Immigrants     | مهاجرين      |
| 2- Official       | الرسمية      |
| 3- Document       | وثيقة        |
| 4- Legal          | قانوني       |
| 5- Holders        | حامل         |
| 6- Allowed        | مسموح        |
| 7- Foreigners     | أجانب        |
| 8- Asylum         | طالبي اللجوء |
| 9- seekers        | اللاجئين     |
| 10- Refugees      | إلى أجل غير  |
| 11-Indefinitely   | مسمى         |
| 12-Lottery        | اليانصيب     |
| 13-Participate    | يشترك        |
| 14- Excluded      | مستبعد       |
| 15- Requirements  | المتطلبات    |
| 16- Qualification | المؤهلات     |

## Practise

- How many green cards does the United States give to immigrants every year?
- What is a green card?
- To whom does the United States give a green card?
- What does it mean that a person have a green card?



## Peacekeeping - The United Nations Blue Helmets and What They Do

**Peacekeepers** are groups of **soldiers**, **officers** or **civilians** that go to a conflict area and try to keep **warring parties** apart. They do many things, for example, **monitor elections**, **organize** meetings between **enemy factions** or protect human rights. UN peacekeepers are often called **Blue Helmets** because of their **headgear**. **The United Nations Security Council** must **approve** of peacekeeping missions before soldiers are sent there. Sometimes the UN gives NATO or other military organizations permission to send peacekeepers to conflict areas. Peacekeepers are not always soldiers. Although they carry weapons they are only allowed to fight back when attacked. Normally peacekeepers are sent to conflict areas to observe a ceasefire and keep enemies apart. In the meantime diplomats can try to find a political solution in a conflict.



1- Peacekeepers	حفظة السلام
2- Soldiers	جنود
3- Officers	الضباط
4- Civilians	المدنيين
5- Warring parties	الأطراف المتحاربة
6- apart	بعيدا، بمعزل، على حد
7- Monitor	رصد
8- Elections	انتخابات
9- Enemy	العدو
10- Factions	الفصائل
11- Helmets	الخوذ
12- Headgear	القبعات
13- The United Nations Security Council	مجلس الأمن التابع للأمم المتحدة
14- Approve	وافق

### Practise

Who are the peacekeepers?  
What are UN peacekeepers often called?  
Why are they called Blue Helmets?  
Are the peacekeepers soldiers?

## High Blood Pressure - A Silent Killer

According to the World Health **Organization** over a billion **adults** around the world **suffer** from **high blood pressure**. It is now taking steps to fight against what is called a silent killer. High blood pressure can lead to **strokes** and a **heart attack**. Almost 10 million people die of these two diseases every year. They are the number one causes of death **globally**. High blood pressure also **leads** to **kidney failure**, **blindness** and other illnesses. It often goes hand in hand with diabetes and obesity, which increases health risks even further.



As the WHO **reports**, people in developing countries in Africa suffer more from high blood pressure than people in developed countries. The reason is that health care in the developed world is much better organized and people go to the doctor soon enough.

High blood pressure should never be **ignored** and always taken seriously. It is a warning sign from your body that something is not OK. Although people may live with high blood pressure for years without even knowing it, it is important to check your blood pressure regularly and take the necessary steps.

The WHO says that you can reduce your blood pressure by changing your living habits. Eating a **balanced** diet, exercising regularly, **avoiding** alcohol and nicotine are some things that you can do without **consulting** a doctor.

1- Organization	منظمة
2- Adults	الكبار
3- Suffer	يعاني
4- High blood pressure	ضغط دم مرتفع
5- Strokes	السكتات الدماغية
6- Heart attack	نوبة قلبية
7- Globally	عالميا
8- Lead to	تؤدي إلى
9- Kidney failure	الفشل الكلوي
10- Blindness	العمى
11- Reports	التقارير
12- Ignored	تجاهل
13- Balanced	متوازن
14- Avoiding	تجنب
15- Consulting	استشارة

### Practise

How many people around the world suffer from high blood pressure?  
What is high blood pressure called?  
Why is it so dangerous?  
Why are people in developing countries in Africa suffering more from high blood pressure than people in developed countries?



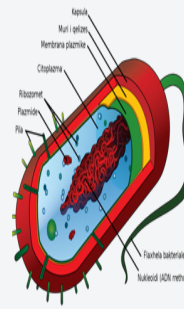
## Bacteria

Bacteria are small **living things** that can be found almost everywhere. They live on the **ground**, in **oceans**, in the food that we eat and even in our bodies. They have been on earth long before there were any other **organisms**. Bacteria are so small you can only see them with the help of a microscope. They have only one cell and very simple **structures**.

Bacteria have **outer cell** walls that protect the inside. A cell **membrane** is inside the cell wall. It **prevents** harmful **substances** from getting in and out. Inside the membrane is a soft, jelly-like **substance** called the cytoplasm. It has chemicals that help build the parts of a cell and break down food. Within it is the **nucleoid**, which contains the DNA. It controls a cell's growth and other activities.

Bacteria appear in different shapes. **Spherical** bacteria are round or ball-like. Rod-shaped bacteria live in your **intestine** and form chains. Spiral-shaped bacteria have a twisted form.

Bacteria absorb nutrients and remove waste through their cell walls. They reproduce by splitting themselves in the middle. The two new cells can then split into four cells and so on. In a short time a single bacteria can reproduce billions of times.



### 1- Living things

	الكائنات الحية
2- Ground	أرض
3- Oceans	المحيطات
4- Organisms	الكائنات الحية
5- Structures	الهياكل
6- Outer	خارجي
7- Cell	خلية
8- Membrane	غشاء
9- Prevents	يمنع
10- Substances	مواد
11- Substance	مادة
12- Nucleoid	الجسم النووي
13- Spherical	كروي
14- Intestine	الأمعاء

## Practise

What is bacteria?  
How can we see bacteria?  
What's the structure of bacteria?  
What are the shapes of bacteria?

## The Hungarian Uprising of 1956

After the end of World War II, the **Soviet Union** took control of Eastern Europe and **installed Communist governments** in many countries. In the decades that followed the people of these countries tried to escape Communist rule but were fought against by the Soviet government. In the ten years that followed the war, the Soviets virtually controlled all life in Hungary. They installed a secret police and made **economic decisions**. The country's newspapers were **censored** and the Russian language was introduced to Hungarian schools. Religious freedom was banned and **authorities** put Cardinal Mindszenty into prison. In October 1956, Imre Nagy became **prime minister** in Hungary. He was **moderate** and also wanted to free Hungary from Russian control. Students and other **intellectuals** went to the streets to demand more freedom from the government. A few days after taking power, Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev agreed to remove Soviet soldiers from Budapest. In the following days, Nagy introduced a series of reforms, including the freedom of the press. The leader of the Roman Catholic Church, Cardinal Mindszenty, one of the Soviet Union's harshest critics, was **released from** prison. People protested freely on the streets of the Hungarian capital and even took down a statue of Stalin.



### 1- Soviet Union

	الاتحاد السوفياتي
2- Install Communist Governments	الحكومات الشيوعية المثبتة
3- Virtually	عمليا
4- Economic	الاقتصادية
5- Decisions	قرارات
6- Censored	خضعت للرقابة
7- Authorities	السلطات
8- Prime minister	رئيس الوزراء
9- Moderate	معتدل
10- Intellectual	المتقنين
11- Released from	أفرج عنه

## Practise

Who took control of Eastern Europe After the end of World War II?  
Did the people of these countries accept the Communist rule?  
What did the Soviets do in Hungary?  
Who became prime minister in Hungary In October 1956?



## Camping

**Camping** is a very popular form of living **outdoors**. It gives people the **opportunity** of spending their free time in **nature** or in the **wilderness**. Camping may start by spending the night in a **tent** in your own back yard and end up by going on a **trip** that may last for several weeks

Some campers stay in one place for days, a week or even longer. From there they visit tourist **attractions**, go fishing or hunting, play games and do active sports like mountain biking or just simply relax. Others prefer to tour **areas** and spend every night in a different place. They travel by car or motor homes

Each year millions of people go camping. They can **explore** new **surroundings** and be close to nature at the same time

Most people drive to a campsite and **set up** a tent there. This is easy because you can take everything you need for your camping holiday in your car with you. In most **cases** you will choose a campsite that is near the road



1- Camping	تخييم
2- Outdoors	في الهواء الطلق
3- Opportunity	فرصة
4- Spending	ينفق
5- Nature	طبيعة
6- Wilderness	البرية
7- Tent	خيمة
8- Trip	رحلة قصيرة
9- Attractions	عوامل الجذب
10- Areas	المناطق
11- Explore	يستكشف
12- Surroundings	محيط
13- Set up	اقامة
14- Cases	حالات

### Practise

- What's camping?
- What can people do while camping?
- Why do people like camping?
- Why do most people drive to a campsite and set up a tent there?

## Flying Kites - A Popular Hobby

People have been making and flying kites for about 2,000 years. No one knows for sure who **invented** the kite. Some **historians believe** the ancient Chinese may have started kite flying 2000 years ago. It is still a popular hobby in China, Japan and Korea and in other countries of the Far East where beautifully **decorated** appear in different colors. In China there is even a special Kites Day on which children and **adults** fly kites. In Japan families fly fish kites on Children's Day, May 5th

Simple kites are made by crossing two sticks and covering them with paper or cloth. Then you **attach a string** at the end. More expensive kites have frames made of **fiberglass**, plastic or aluminum. The name comes from a **graceful** bird called kite

Kites are made in many **different sizes**, colors and **shapes**. A flat kite is the oldest and simplest type of kite. It flies because air **flows over** and under the kite's wing. The under the wing helps the kite lift into the air



1- Invented	اخترع
2- Historians	المؤرخين
3- Believe	يعتقد
4- Decorated appear	تظهر مزينة
5- Adults	الكبار
6- Attach	يربط
7- String	خيوط
8- Fiberglass	الألياف الزجاجية
9- Graceful	رشيق
10- Different	مختلف
11- Sizes	الأحجام
12- Shapes	الأشكال
13- Flows over	يتدفق

### Practise

- How long have People been making and flying kites?
- Who invented the kite?
- How are kites made?
- How does a kite fly?

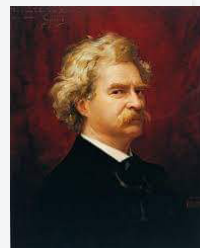


## Mark Twain's Autobiography Published 100 Years after Writer's Death

During his lifetime Mark Twain always wanted to write an **autobiography** but could not really find a way to do it. In 1906, four years before he died he **hired biographers** and **stenographers** which he **dictated** his story to. He **wanted** them, however, to wait a hundred years before **publishing** it.

Although most of Mark Twain's autobiography has been made public over the years a full book with the complete **memoirs** has not been published. This year, the first 750 pages have been **released** with two more **volumes** **planned** to be **published** in the coming years.

At first publishers thought there would not be much **interest** in the book. They only **expected literature** students and **scholars** to buy copies of the book, but, as it seems everyone is interested in the famous author. At first only 7,500 copies were planned. But the Autobiography of Mark Twain hit the bestseller lists and 275,000 copies have gone off the shelves.



1- Autobiography	السيرة الذاتية
2- Hired	استأجر
3- Biographer	كاتب السيرة الذاتية
4- Stenographer	كاتب الاختزال
5- Dictated	تمليه
6- Publishing	نشر
7- Memoirs	مذكرات
8- Released	صدر
9- Volumes	مجلدات
10- Planned	مخطط
11- Published	نشرت
12- Interest	اهتمام
13- Expected	توقع
14- Literature	لأدب
15- Scholars	العلماء

### Practise

What did Mark Twain always want to do?  
How did he write it?  
When did he hire biographers and stenographers?  
How many copies of his autobiography were sold?

## William Shakespeare

William Shakespeare is often called the world's greatest **playwright**. He wrote comedies, tragedies and **historical** plays in England in the last part of the 16th and the early 17th century.

William Shakespeare was born in 1564 in the English town of Stratford-upon-Avon. His father was a businessman and the town's **mayor**. His mother came from a family that owned land near Stratford. William had three younger brothers and two younger sisters.

Like other boys of **middle-class** families, William **attended** a grammar school in Stratford where he got a good education and also learned Latin.

In the twenty years that he worked on **stage** Shakespeare wrote 37 plays. They can be put into three big **categories**.

**Tragedies** are **plays** that show the **downfall** of a main character. His most famous tragedies are Hamlet, King Lear and Macbeth. Comedies are funny plays that have a happy ending most of the time. A Midsummer Night's Dream, As You like It and The Merry Wives of Windsor are among the most **popular**.



1- Playwright	كاتب مسرحي
2- Historical	تاريخي
3- Mayor	عمدة
4- Middle-class	الطبقة الوسطى
5- Attended	حضر - التحق بـ
6- Stage	المسرح
7- Categories	لتصنيفات
8- Tragedies	الأماسي
9- Plays	مسرحيات
10- Downfall	سقوط
11- Popular	شعبي

### Practise

Who's William Shakespeare?  
When was he born?  
Where was he born?  
How many plays did he write?

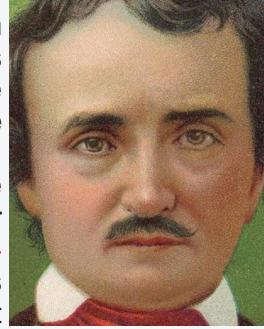


## Edgar Allen Poe - Critic, Romanticist and Story Teller

Edgar Allen Poe was an American **author**, **poet** and **critic** of the 19th century. He was a master of the short story and became **famous** for his **tales** of **crime**, mystery and terror. Poe was also one of the first to write **science fiction** stories, a **genre** which was becoming more and more popular at that time

Edgar Allen Poe was born in 1809 in Boston, Massachusetts. When he was young his father left the family and shortly **afterward** his mother died. Young Poe was then **brought up** by a Virginian family. He **attended** the University of Virginia for one **semester** and then left. Afterwards Poe **enlisted** in the army and wanted to become an officer at West Point academy, but failed. It was at this time that the young man started writing **poems**. His poem collection "The Raven and Other Poems" made him popular at home

Later on Poe wrote in literary journals and magazines. He became a well-known critic. In Baltimore he married his cousin Virginia Clemm, who was 13 at the time. Edgar Allen Poe himself died in 1949, at the age of 40. Many have speculated about the causes- alcohol problems, drugs, a bad heart or other diseases may have led to his early death



1- Author	مؤلف
2- Poet	شاعر
3- Critic	الناقد
4- Famous	مشهور
5- Tales	حكايات
6- Crime	جريمة
7- Science fiction	الخيال العلمي
8- Genre	النوع
9- Afterward	بعد ذلك
10- Brought up	تربى
11- Attended	حضر
12- Semester	ترم-منتصف الفصل الدراسي
13- Enlisted	جند
14- Poems	قصائد

### Practise

Who is Edgar Allen Poe?  
When was Poe born?  
Where was Poe born?  
What is the poem that made him popular at home?

## Geometry

**Geometry** is a part of **mathematics** that **deals with** forms, shapes and the sizes of **objects**. There are many different kinds of shapes. Some are two-dimensional like circles, squares or triangles, others are three-dimensional like **cubes**, balls or cones. Geometry shows us how we can **construct** or draw such forms and how to measure them

We need geometry in everyday life. Houses are made up of geometrical shapes. **Pilots** use geometry when they plan their **routes** and **surveyors** need geometry to make maps and **measure** areas of land

The world is full of geometric shapes. Egyptian pyramids got their name from geometry and the biggest building in Washington is the **Pentagon**, a **structure** that has five sides

A plane is a **flat surface** like the top of a table. Plane geometry is also called two-dimensional geometry



1- Geometry	الجبر
2- Mathematics	الرياضيات
3- Deals with	تتعامل مع
4- Objects	أشياء
5- Dimensional	الأبعاد
6- cubes	مكعبات
7- Construct	بناء
8- Measure	قياس
9- Pilots	الطيارين
10- Routes	الطرق
11- Surveyors	المساحون
12- Pentagon	خماسي الاضلاع
13- Structure	بناء
14- Flat	مسطح
15- Surface	سطح

### Practise

What is geometry?  
Why do we need geometry?  
The world is full of geometric shapes. Mention two?  
What is Plane geometry also called?



## Sudoku - The world's most popular number puzzle

Sudoku is the fastest-growing **puzzle** in the world. The hype started in Japan in the 1980s and until a few years ago nobody in Europe had ever heard about it. In 2004 a British **newspaper** started **publishing** the puzzle and in 2005 Sudoku was **launched** as a game show on British television. From then on it became **extremely** popular. Many other newspapers in Great Britain did the same and from there it **spread** across the European **continent**. Today you can see Sudoku puzzles in magazines, newspapers, there are special websites where you can play all day and even .apps for mobile phone **users**

5	3		7			
6			1	9	5	
	9	8				6
8			6			3
4			8	3		1
7			2			6
	6				2	8
		4	1	9		5
			8		7	9

Sudoku **goes back** to the 18th century when an American **architect designed** the puzzle and **published** it in a magazine. In the US, the game was **originally** called Number Place but it was a Japanese magazine that **took up** the idea, changed a few of the **rules** and made it a world-wide success

1- Puzzle	لغز
2- Newspaper	جريدة
3- Publishing	نشر
4- Launched	أطلق
5- Extremely	الى ابعد حد
6- Spread	الانتشار
7- Continent	القارة
8- Users	المستخدمون
9- Goes back	يرجع إلى
10- Architect	مهندس معماري
11- Designed	مصمم
12- Published	نشرت
13- Originally	في الأصل
14- Took up	تولى
15- Rules	قواعد

### Practise

When did Sudoku become popular?  
Where can I find a Sudoku game now?  
Who created the game?  
What was the original name of the game?

## Television

Television is one of our world's most important **means of communication**. It shows us information programs, like the **news**, **documentaries**, and sports **events**. We can watch films, listen to interviews and hear the sounds of events that happen far away. Television teaches us about countries and **cultures** and we can enjoy **entertainment**, .like series, comedies, game shows or **sitcoms**

A television **set** can be used for other things as well. You can record shows and films for later viewing, play video games, watch DVDs, or .even **browse** the Internet

Television has been **influencing** our lives since it was **developed** over 80 years ago. It is an important way of spending our free time .and shapes people's opinions about various **issues**



1- Means of communication	وسائل الاتصال
2- Information	معلومات
3- Programs	البرامج
4- News	أخبار
5- Documentaries	الافلام الوثائقية
6- Events	الأحداث
7- Cultures	الثقافات
8- Entertainment	تسلية
9- Sitcoms	البرامج الكوميدية
10- Set	إعداد
11- Browse	تصفح
12- Influence	تأثير
13- Develop	تطوير
14- Issues	قضايا

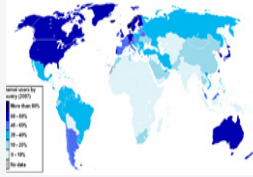
### Practise

What's the television?  
What can we watch on television?  
What are the other uses for a television set?  
What's the importance of television?



## Do We Need a New Internet?

About 20 years ago a 23 year old student from Cornell University **de-****veloped** a **software** program that **spread throughout** the Internet in hours and **clogged** the whole network. Since then things have become .worse



Internet **experts** say that the whole net has become so unsafe that it would be best to start all over again. Nobody knows what a new Internet would look like but **users** would have to give up their **anonymity** for a bit more safety. Today's Internet might end up as a bad **neighbor-****hood** you just wouldn't **pass through**

Last year a **software** program that probably came from a **criminal gang** in Eastern Europe made its way through most of Europe's computer systems, damaging a hospital's network in England as well as the .computers in France's **Ministry of Defense**

Conficker, as the program is called, **remains** a ticking time bomb. It still is powerful enough to control **vast** sections of the Internet by sending programs that make computers think they have an antivirus protection .but actually don't

1-Developed	طور
2-Software	البرمجيات
3-Spread Throughout	ينتشر عبر
4-Clog	تسد
5-Experts	خبراء
6-Users	المستخدمين
7- Anonymity	إخفاء الهوية
8- Neighborhood	حي
9- Pass through	تمر عبر
10-Software	البرمجيات
11-Criminal	اجرامية
12- Gang	عصابة
13- Ministry of Defense	وزارة الدفاع
14- Remains	يبقى
15- Vast	شاسع

### Practise

What is a Conficker?

What's the problem with the internet?

What did the software program that probably came from a criminal gang do in Eastern Europe

Who was responsible for the problem with the internet?

## Advertising

**Advertising** is a message that tries to sell something. Companies advertise everything from cars to **candy**. Advertising is also used to change people's **ideas**. For example, an ad could try to make **voters** choose a **certain candidate** for president. Ads appear almost everywhere you look. You find them on the radio and on TV, in magazines, shop windows and on T shirts. They show up inside **elevators**, on school buses and even in schools. About 600 billion dollars are spent on advertising around the .world every year



Advertising does two **main** jobs. It tells people about something, like a **product** or a service and it also works to make people want to buy the .product or service

Ads do their jobs in many different ways. Many **printed** ads have **head-****lines** or **boldly** printed words that make people stop and read them. The **headline** may **promise** something that the reader wants, like a good price. .Other headlines may carry the **announcement** of a new product

1- Advertising	إعلان
2- Candy	حلويات
3- Ideas	الأفكار
4- Voter	ناخب
5- certain	محدد
6- Candidate	مرشح
7- Elevator	مصعد
8- Main	الأساسية
9- Product	المنتج
10-Printed ad	إعلان مطبوع
11-Headlines	العناوين
12-Boldly	بكل جرأة
13-Promise	وعد
14-Announcement	إعلان

### Practise

What's the advertising?

How can Advertising change people's ideas?

How much money is spent on advertising around the world every year?

What are main jobs of advertising?



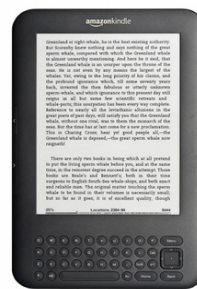
## Are We Ready for E-Books?

In a **typical** Boston **bookshop** **customers** move their way through the **corridors** and rooms to browse through thousands of books that are **spread** over two floors. "It's a lot of paper" says one of the shop **assistants**. She **admits** that the **store** could get much smaller if the **digital** revolution gets .to the bookshelves

The **catchword** is e-book, or electronic book - something you read on screen instead of on paper. You can load books onto small computers .to read while you are on the move

There are lots of different e-books. Some are really computers and may even be bound in **leather** to look like a real book. The Rocket Book, for example, is a **portable** that can display pages. Others are just computer programs which you can use to **display** books on your computer or .notebook

Then there are PDAs, or pocket computers, that can be used as an e-book if you have the right software. They are portable and have wire-less connections to libraries or **bookstores**



1- Typical	نموذجي
2- Bookshop	مكتبة
3- Customers	العملاء
4- Corridors	الممرات
5- Browse	تصفح
6- Spread	منتشرة
7- Assistants	مساعدین
8- Admits	يعترف
9- Store	متجر
10- Digital	رقمي
11- Catchword	شعار
12- Leather	جلد
13- Portable	محمول
14- Display	عرض
15- Bookstores	مكتبات

## Practise

Describe a typical Boston bookshop?  
How can we make reading easier?  
What are the different kinds of e-books?  
What is the use of the PDAs?

## David Bowie

David Bowie was an English pop and rock star who became **popular**, not only for his music, but for his **bizarre costumes** and **extravagant** music **performances**. He was seen as a **creative figure** in pop music, .who often **reinvented** his sound and changed his musical style  
Bowie was born as David Jones in the southern part of London on January 8, 1947. He started playing saxophone at an early age and joined up with many bands during high school. Later on he changed his name to Bowie in order to **avoid** being mixed up with the lead .singer of the Monkees, Davy Jones

Space Oddity was his first hit. It was written at the time of the first moon landing and introduced Major Tom, a **fictional astronaut**. In his 1972 album The Rise and Fall of Ziggy Stardust and the Spiders from Mars Bowie describes the ups and downs of a rock star. Other hit .**records include** Let's Dance, Fame and Without You



1- Popular	شائع
2- Bizarre	غريب
3- Costumes	أزياء خاص
4- Extravagant	باهظ
5- Performance	الأداء
6- Creative	مبدع
7- Figure	شخصية
8- Reinvented	إعادة اختراع
9- Avoid	تجنب
10- Fictional	خيالي
11- Astronaut	رائد فضاء
12- Records	تسجيلات
13- Include	تتضمن

## Practise

Who is David Bowie?  
What's his birth name?  
What is David Bowie famous for?  
When did David start playing the saxophone?



## African American Music

African-American music **originated** in the **slavery** period of the 19th century. It has had a **tremendous impact** on American music since then. Many songs have become a symbol of slavery, **human rights** and the fight for a better life. Today African-American music **consists** mainly of Negro **spirituals**, jazz, ragtime, rhythm and blues as well as soul

In the 18th century slaves sang **spirituals** after **converting** to **Christianity**. They sang them at work on **plantations**. Later on they also started dancing to these **tunes**. Such songs have been the **core** of African American life for 300 years

After the Civil War African Americans were employed in military bands. They developed a new style of music called ragtime from which jazz **emerged**. These musical forms **influenced** music throughout the USA in the 20th century



1- Originate	تتشأ
2- Slavery	العبودية
3- Tremendous	هائل
4- Impact	تأثير
5- Human rights	حقوق الإنسان
6- Consists	يتكون
7- Spiritual	روحي
8- Spirituals	روحانيون
9- Converting	التحول
10- Christianity	النصرانية
11- Plantations	لمزارع
12- Tunes	الألحان
13- Core	النواة
14- Emerged	ظهرت
15- Influenced	ألهموا

### Practise

When was the African-American music originated?  
What were its main topics?  
How is Today's African-American music?  
What is ragtime?

## Rolling Stones – Still Rocking and Rolling at 50

The Rolling Stones are the oldest **performing** rock **band** in music history. They started out in London in 1962 and have been **commercially successful** for over fifty years. Of the **original line-up** three **members** are still in the band: **lead singer** Mick Jagger, guitarist Keith Richards and **drummer** Charlie Watts. Ronnie Woods **joined** the band in 1975. Up to today, the Stones have sold more than 200 million albums

The idea of **founding** a rock and roll band goes back to the schooldays of Mick Jagger and Keith Richards. In 1962 they **performed** at the Marquee Club in London for the first time. The music they played at that time was not rock and roll but rhythm and blues

The Rolling Stones' first US tour in June 1964 was not very successful, partly because they hadn't had a hit record at that time. The Beatles, **formed** at around the same time, were skyrocketing to success and landed one hit single after the other. While the Beatles had been gentleman-like, nice and always neatly dressed The Stones had been their **counterparts**, the bad boys, the Anti-Beatles, wearing longer hair and showing a more **aggressive** musical style



1- Performing	أداء
2- Band	فرقة
3- Commercial	تجاري
4- Successful	ناجح
5- Original	الأصل
6- Line-up	الاصطفاف
7- Members	أفراد
8- Lead singer	مغنى رئيسي
9- Drummer	الطبال
10- Joined	انضم
11- Founding	التأسيس
12- Performed	أدى
13- Formed	شكلت
14- Counterparts	نظرائه
15- Aggressive	عدواني

### Practise

Who are the Rolling Stones?  
Where did they start out?  
When did they start out?  
Why was the Rolling Stones' first US tour in June 1964 not very successful?



## John Glenn - First American to Orbit the Earth

John Glenn was one of NASA's first **astronauts** and the first American to **orbit** the Earth. He **belonged to** the "Mercury 7", a group of astronauts that would be sent into orbit at the beginning of the **Space Race**. Glenn was born in Ohio in 1921. In his early life he was a fighter pilot in the **Marine Corps** during World War II and the Korean War. After the war he **attended** classes at the University of Maryland where he got a **degree** in **chemistry**.

Towards the end of the 1950s it had become clear that America was in **fierce competition** with the Soviet Union to send a man into space and bring him safely back to Earth. NASA chose 7 test pilots who would become astronauts in the **Mercury** program and John Glenn was one of them.

Although Alan Shepard became the first American to reach space, John Glenn was the first to actually orbit the Earth. His historic flight aboard "Friendship 7" lasted 5 hours, in which Glenn orbited the Earth 3 times. During the flight problems **came up** and Glenn had to fly the spacecraft **manually**. It finally **splashed** down into the Atlantic Ocean. Glenn had become a national hero and gave America **confidence** to beat the Soviets in space.



1- Astronaut	رواد فضاء
2- Orbit	يدور
3- Belonged to	ينتمي الي
4- Space Race	سباق الفضاء
5- Marine Corps	سلاح مشاة البحرية
6- Attended	حضر
7- Degree	منصب-درجة
8- Chemistry	كيمياء
9- Fierce	شرسة
10- Competition	منافسة
11- Mercury	عطارد
12- Came up	خطرت
13- Manually	يدويا
14- Splashed	رش
15- Confidence	الثقة

### Practise

Who is John Glenn?  
Where and when was he born?  
What did he use to work during the war?  
Who is the first American to reach space?

## Mao Zedong - China's Revolutionary Leader

Mao Zedong was a **revolutionary** leader who led China to **Communism**. He was a dictator who **controlled** the world's most **populous** country.

Mao Zedong was the son of a **peasant** family, born in a small **village** in Hunan **province** in southern China. At an early age Mao became **attracted** to the writings of Karl Marx and the **teachings** of Communism. Together with a dozen other young people he **founded** China's Communist party in 1921.

In the years that followed Communists and **Nationalists** fought for power in China. At that time **Nationalist** leader Chiang Kai-shek wanted to become China's leader. He drove Mao Zedong out of his **stronghold**, Jiangxi **Province**. In the following years Mao and his **followers** went northward, in what was called the Long March.



1- Revolutionary	ثوري
2- Communism	الشيوعية
3- Controlled	تحكم
4- Populous	كثيفة السكان
5- Peasant	فلاح
6- Village	قرية
7- Province	مقاطعة
8- Attract	جذب
9- Teachings	تعليم
10- Founded	أسس
11- Nationalist	قومي
12- Nationalist	القومي
13- Stronghold	مقل
14- Province	المحافظة-المقاطعة
15- Followers	متابعون

### Practise

Who is Mao Zedong?  
What's the background of his family?  
Which philosopher influenced him?  
Where was he born?



## Angela Merkel - Germany's Female Chancellor

Angela Merkel, Germany's **chancellor** since 2005, is one of the most **powerful** people in the world. In 2013 Merkel won the country's parliamentary **elections** for the third time and has **strengthened** the **position** of her ruling **conservative party** in Germany. In the past years Merkel has **influenced** Europe strongly and has become a leader in the **continent's battle** to save the Euro. Last year she was **ranked** as the most powerful woman by Forbes .magazine

Angela Merkel was born in Hamburg, West Germany as the daughter of a **pastor**. The family moved to Eastern Germany when Angela was a child because her father felt **sympathetic** towards the Communists, who ruled the eastern part of the country. After school she studied physics in Leipzig and worked as a **chemist** in Berlin. She learned many languages, including Russian. In the 1980s she started to become interested in **politics**



1- Chancellor	رئيس الحكومة
2- Powerful	قوي
3- Election	انتخاب
4- Strengthened	عززت
5- Position	منصب
6- Conservative	محافظ
7- Party	حزب
8- Influence	التأثير
9- Continent	القارة
10- Battle	معركة
11- Rank	رتبة
12- Pastor	القس
13- Sympathetic	متعاطف
14- Chemist	كيميائي
15- Politics	سياسة

### Practise

Who's Angela Merkel?  
Which magazine ranked Angela Merkel as the most powerful woman?  
Where was Angela Merkel born?  
What was her father's profession?

## The Leaning Tower of Pisa

Pisa, in the middle of Tuscany, is home of one of the most famous towers in the world. The Leaning Tower is **unique** because it has been leaning to one side since the middle Ages. Apart from the Leaning Tower, Pisa's **cathedral square** also includes a **baptistry** and a church. Built to symbolize Tuscany's wealth. It **attracts** millions of visitors from around the world. In the past two decades, efforts have been made to **restore** the tower and save it from **collapsing**. **Construction** work began in the 12th **century**. When the first three **storeys** of the eight-storey building were finished engineers **noticed** that the building did not sink into its 3-metre deep **foundation** evenly. The **soil underneath** the building was made up of soft clay. Construction was halted for over a century. Workers tried to strengthen the **foundation** of the building by putting more cement into it. When construction was resumed construction workers tried to **compensate** the slant by building the upper storey taller on the side that was sinking in



1- Unique	فريد
2- Cathedral square	ساحة الكاتدرائية
3- Baptistry	المعمودية
4- Attracts	يجذب
5- Restore	استعادة
6- Collapse	الانهيار
7- Construction	اعمال بناء
8- Century	مئة عام
9- Storeys	طوابق
10- Noticed	لاحظ
11- Foundation	الأساس
12- Underneath	تحت
13- Foundation	أساس
14- Compensate	تعويض

### Practise

Where's the Leaning Tower of Pisa?  
Why is the tower unique?  
What can we also find in Pisa's cathedral square besides the tower?  
How did the Workers of the tower try to strengthen the foundation of the building?



## Easter Island

Easter Island is one of the **remotest** places on earth. It is **located** in the **southern Pacific Ocean**, about 3,700 km from the **coast** of South America and over 2,000 km from the nearest **inhabited** island. The island is known for its **stone statues**

Easter Island consists of old **volcanoes** with three **crater** lakes. It has an area of 163 square kilometers and a population of slightly over 5,000. The people who live there call the island Rapa Nui. Polynesian settlers arrived on Easter Island in the first **millennium** AD. There the **inhabitants** lived **isolated** from the rest of the world until a Dutch navigator reached the island on Easter Day 1722. At the end of the 19th century Chile occupied the island and turned it into a national park.

Conflicts between clans, as well as diseases and natural disasters **diminished** the population of Easter Island. By the end of the 19th century, only a hundred people inhabited it. In the course of the 20th century, more and more people from Chile moved to the island. In 1995 UNESCO made Easter Island a World Heritage Site.



1- Island	جزيرة
2- Remote	بعيد
3- Located	يقع
4- The southern Pacific Ocean	جنوب المحيط الهادئ
5- Coast	ساحل
6- Inhabitant	مأهولة
7- Known for	معروف بـ
8- Statue	تمثال
9- Volcanoes	البراكين
10- Crater	فوهة البركان
11- Millennium	الالفية
12- Inhabitants	السكان
13- Isolated	معزول
14- Diminished	تضاءل

### Practise

Where's Easter Island?  
What is the island known for?  
What does the island consist of?  
What do the people of the island name it?

## Venice - City of Canals

Venice is one of the most beautiful cities of the world. It **lies on** over a hundred **islands** in a **lagoon** in the northern part of the **Adriatic Sea**. Venice is a **cultural** and tourist center and is **famous** for its **museums**, **architecture**, cityscape and world of art.

Only about one fourth of Venice's 280 000 people live in the **historical** center of the city. The rest live on the **mainland**. The main **method** of transportation between the islands is by boats that travel up and down the city's many canals. The main **waterway** is the Canale Grande, which winds through the heart of Venice. Hundreds of bridges connect the islands. Motorboats have **replaced** the historic gondolas, which are only used for city tours. People get around the islands either by walking or using so-called waterbuses.

The central location of Venice is the Piazza San Marco or Saint Mark's Square. The city's most famous church, San Marco Basilica and the Doge's Palace, which was the home of Venice's rulers for hundreds of years, are the main **attractions** of the piazza. The square is a famous tourist attraction surrounded by cafes and **vendors**.



1- Lies on	تقع على
2- Islands	الجزر
3- Lagoon	البحيرة
4- Adriatic Sea	البحر الأدرياتيكي
5- Cultural	ثقافي
6- Famous	مشهور
7- Museums	المتاحف
8- Architecture	هندسة معمارية
9- Historical	تاريخي
10- Mainland	البر الرئيسي
11- Method	وسيلة
12- Waterway	مجرى مائي
13- Replaced	تم استبداله
14- Attractions	عوامل الجذب
15- Vendors	الباعة

### Practise

What's Venice famous for?  
What is the main method of transportation between the islands?  
What is the main waterway?  
How is the city connected with its other?



## Gibraltar - Last Outpost of Britain's Empire

Gibraltar is a British **territory located** at the southern tip of the Iberian **Peninsula**. The 30,000 inhabitants who live at the foot of "the Rock" are **citizens** of Great Britain, even though the Spanish have wanted the area back for over 300 years

In 1704 the British and Dutch **navy captured** Gibraltar. A few years later the British took control of the area. It has served as a **military base** since then. The territory's citizens have been called to decide on their fate twice in the last 50 years. In both **referendums** they **overwhelmingly** voted to stay British. Today, Gibraltar governs itself, but many **issues** are the responsibility of the British Crown

Gibraltar has been very important throughout major events in history. It has always been of **vital** strategic importance because whoever controls Gibraltar controls the **entrance** to the Mediterranean Sea. During World War II its people left the land and the colony was turned into a fortress. In the second half of the 20th century the relationship between Spain and Britain **deteriorated** and for a short time the border between Spain and Gibraltar was closed. When Spain joined the EU in 1986 relationships started to become normal again



1- Territory	منطقة
2- Located	تقع
3- Peninsula	شبه جزيرة
4- Inhabitants	السكان
5- Citizens	المواطنين
6- Captured	أسر
7- Military base	قاعدة عسكرية
8- Referendums	الاستفتاءات
9- Overwhelmingly	بأغلبية ساحقة
10- Issues	قضايا
11- Vital	حيوي
12- Entrance	مدخل
13- Deteriorated	تدهورت

### Practise

Where is Gibraltar?

How many people live on it?

Why has Gibraltar been very important throughout major events in history?

When did the British and Dutch navy capture Gibraltar?

## Mount Etna - Largest Active Volcano in Europe

Mount Etna is one of the most famous **volcanoes** in the world. The highest active volcano in Europe lies in the eastern part of Sicily, an Italian island in the **Mediterranean Sea**. Mount Etna has a height of about 3,300 meters (11,000 feet). It has a **circular** base of over a hundred kilometers in **circumference**. The volcano lies on the boundary between the Eurasian and African plates in the middle of an **extremely** active geological zone

Mount Etna is a typical stratovolcano with a caldera at the top. In the course of history **eruptions** have sent out **lava**, **molten** rock, gases and ash, not only at the top but also on the volcano's **flanks**. Etna has been active for ages. The ancient Greeks reported about Etna's activity and according to some **legends** it was home of the Greek god of fire and a one-eyed giant

Although Mount Etna has **erupted** several times throughout the ages, the **outbreak** of 1669 was the largest. It destroyed many villages and parts of Catania, a large city which lies at the volcano's foot. During the historic outbreak **lava** flowed into the sea near the city's **harbor**. More than 20,000 people were killed during this eruption



1- Volcanoes	البراكين
2- The Mediterranean Sea	البحر المتوسط
3- Circular	دائري
4- Circumference	محيط
5- Boundary	الحدود
6- Extremely	الى ابعد حد
7- Eruptions	ثوران البركان
8- Lava	حمم بركانية
9- Molten	منصهر
10- Flank	جانب
11- Legends	أساطير
12- Erupted	ثار
13- Outbreak	اندلاع
14- Lava	حمم بركانية
15- Harbor	مرفأ

### Practise

What is Mount Etna?

What is the height of Mount Etna?

What's the history of Mount Etna?

What's the type of Mount Etna?



## The Kremlin

A kremlin is a Russian **fortress** that was built around big cities for **defense** during the middle Ages. It had a wall and **towers** that **separated** it from other parts of a city. The **inner** part of Kremlins **contained** churches and cathedrals, as well as **government** and office buildings

The most famous Kremlin lies in the center of Moscow. It has been the center of power for many centuries. First built by a Russian prince in the 12th century it was rebuilt and **extended** with cathedrals, towers and palaces centuries later. Today's Kremlin walls were built by Italian artist. Although the Kremlin was the center of government until 1712 it lost its **defense function**. It was the center of tsarist Russia until Peter the Great moved the Russian **capital** from Moscow to St. Petersburg. The Kremlin became the center of power in the early 20th until **Communism collapsed** in 1991

The Kremlin has a length of almost 2.5 kilometers and is **triangular** in shape. The walls are up to 20 meters high. It is the home of famous paintings, jewels and crowns of Russian **tsars**. Many buildings have been turned into museums



1- Fortress	قلعة
2- Defense	دفاع
3- Towers	الأبراج
4- Separated	منفصل
5- Inner	داخلي
6- Contained	تضمن
7- Churches	الكنائس
8- Government	حكومة
9- Extended	يوسع
10- Function	وظيفة
11- Capital	عاصمة
12- Communism	شيوعية
13- Collapsed	انهيار
14- Triangular	ثلاثي
15- Tsars	القيصرية

### Practise

What's a kremlin?  
What does the inner part of Kremlins contain?  
Where's the most famous Kremlin?  
Who built it?

## New Blood Test May Be Able To Detect Cancer

Researchers at the John Hopkins University in Baltimore have **announced** that they are close to **developing** a new blood test that could **detect** common cancer forms

The new test, called Cancer SEEK, would cost about \$500 and be able to **identify** early forms of cancer cells in the body. According to the scientists, the test **concentrates** on the most **frequent** types of cancers including **lung**, breast, colon, and stomach cancer

After testing about 1000 people **diagnosed** with these cancer forms the new blood test found signs of cancer in 70% of them. **Tumors release** tiny amounts of **altered** DNA into the **bloodstream**. The test looks for **mutations** in 16 genes that frequently come up in cancer. Although the first tests have had **promising** results there are still problems that have to be dealt with. There is still a high rate of false alarms, where cancer is shown in patients who are not diagnosed with any disease. Another problem is that the test sometimes shows signs of cancer but cannot **pinpoint** where exactly in the body they appear



1- Announced	أعلن
2- Developing	تطورت
3- Detect	يكشف
4- Identify	تحديد
5- Concentrates	يركز على
6- Frequent	متكرر
7- Lung	رئة
8- Diagnosed	تم تشخيصه
9- Tumors	الأورام
10- Release	يطلق
11- Altered	متغير
12- Bloodstream	مجرى الدم
13- Mutations	الطفرات
14- Promising	واعدة
15- Pinpoint	يحدد بدقة

### Practise

What have the researchers at the John Hopkins University in Baltimore announced?  
What is the name of the new test?  
What is the cost of the test?  
What does the test concentrate on?



## The Rastafarian Movement

The Rastafarian **movement** is a **religion** or **ideology** that started out in Jamaica in the 1930s. It **developed** among the poor people in Jamaica who were **oppressed** and felt bad. Its followers **worship** Haile Selassie, emperor of Ethiopia, whom they think of as the second coming of Jesus Christ on Earth. The name comes from Ras, which is like the title Prince, and Tafari, his name at birth. Rastas **regard** Haile Selassie as a God, not only because he was king of Ethiopia, the only country to be free of foreign **influence**, but he was also a leader who was widely **accepted** by the governments of Europe. When Selassie was **crowned** **emperor** in 1930, Jamaicans soon started worshipping him. The Rastafarian movement is **against** western society and looks towards Africa as the center of **mankind**. Many Rastas, as they are called, do not think of their movement as a religion but as a way of life. Today the Rastafarian movement has about one million **followers** all over the world. In Jamaica about 5 % of the **population** are Rastafarians.



1-Movement	حركة
2-Religion	دين
3-Ideology	أيديولوجية
4-Developed	تطوير
5-Oppressed	مظلوم
6-Worship	عبادة
7- Regard	يعتبر
8- Influence	تأثير
9- Accepted	وافقت
10-Crowned	توج
11-Emperor	إمبراطور
12- Against	ضد
13- Mankind	البشرية
14- Followers	التابعون
15- Population	السكان

### Practise

What is The Rastafarian movement?  
Where did they derive the name Rastafarian from?  
Why did the Rastas regard Haile Selassie as a god?  
How many people follow the Rastafarian movement?

## Religious Changes in America

A study on American **religious** life shows that Roman Catholics have been moving from the Northeast to the Southwest, the **percentage** of **Christians** is **declining** and 15% of Americans say that they don't have any kind of religion at all. New England is the **area** where **atheists dominate**. About 34% of the **population** of Vermont says they have no religion. In the United States Roman Catholics **remain** the largest religious group. Almost 60% say they **belong to** this religion. In 2008 76 % of the **adults** were Christian **compared to** about 86% in 1990. Over the past years the number of Protestants **dropped to** 17% of the population. The survey found that religion does not play such a big role in the lives of many Americans. 30% percent of those asked said they did not have a wedding in church and almost the same number does not want to have a religious funeral.



1- Religious	ديني
2- Percentage	النسبة المئوية
3- Christians	مسيحيون
4- Declining	انخفاض
5- Area	منطقة
6- Atheists	الملاحدين
7- Dominate	تسيطر
8- Population	تعداد السكان
9- Remain	يبقى
10-Belong to	تنتمي إلى
11-Adults	الكبار
12-Compared to	مقارنة ب
13-Dropped to	تراجع إلى

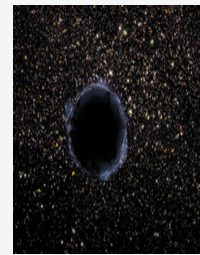
### Practise

Where do atheists dominate?  
How many atheists exist in Vermont?  
What is the largest religious group in the United States?  
How many Roman Catholics exist in the United States?



## Black Holes

Black holes are areas in the **universe** where **gravity** pulls in everything, even light. Nothing can get out and all objects are **squeezed** into a tiny space. Because there is no light in black holes we cannot see them. But scientists can detect the **immense** gravity and **radiation** around them. They are the most **mysterious** objects in **astronomy**. Scientists think that the first black holes were formed when the universe began about 13 billion of years ago



Albert Einstein was the first scientist to **predict** that black holes **existed**. But it was in 1971 that the first black hole was actually **discovered**. Black holes can have various sizes, some may be even as small as an **atom**. But they all have one thing in common – a very large **mass**. A black hole consists of three parts

The **outer** event **horizon** is the farthest away from the center. **Gravity** here is not so strong and you would be able to escape from it

The inner event horizon is the middle part of a black hole. In this area an object would be slowly pulled to the center

The singularity is the center of a black hole, where gravity is strongest

1- Universe	كون
2- Gravity	الجاذبية
3- Squeeze	ضغط
4- Immense	هائل
5- Radiation	الإشعاع
6- Mysterious	غامض
7- Astronomy	الفلك
8- Predict	تنبؤ
9- Existed	موجودة
10- Discovered	اكتشف
11- Atom	ذرة
12- Mass	كتلة
13- Outer	الخارجي
14- Horizon	الأفق
15- Gravity	الجاذبية

### Practise

What are the Black holes?  
Why can't we see the Black holes?  
When have the Black holes been formed?  
What are the sizes of Black holes?

## Astronomy

**Astronomy** is about studying space, the universe, stars and the **planets** in our **solar system**. Astronomers are scientists who try to find answers to questions relating to our **universe**. They **observe** planets, faraway stars and **galaxies** as well as certain events that **occur** in space. They **examine** the **structure** of the universe and try to find out how it all began. Astronomy has been around for thousands of years. In ancient times, people observed the sun and the stars on a **daily basis**. They planted **crops** and held certain events relating to the movement of objects in the sky



Ancient **civilizations**, like the Greeks and Romans, however did not have the **instruments** that later **generations** had. They had to observe the skies and stars with their naked eye. It helped them navigate the seas and guide them to other places

1- Astronomy	الفلك
2- Planets	الكواكب
3- Solar system	المجموعة الشمسية
4- Universe	كون
5- Observe	يراقب
6- Galaxies	المجرات
7- Occur	تحدث
8- Examine	يفحص
9- Structure	هيكل
10- Daily basis	يوميًا
11- Crops	المحاصيل
12- Civilizations	الحضارات
13- Instruments	الأدوات
14- Generations	أجيال

### Practise

What is astronomy?  
What do Astronomers do?  
How did the people in ancient times use astronomy?  
Did the Ancient civilizations, like the Greeks and Romans know astronomy?



## Lightning

**Lightning** is a form of **electricity** that is set free during a **storm**. Energy is **suddenly released** in a cloud when **charges** are built up. Although lightning is most **common** in **tropical** and sub-tropical **regions**, it can happen wherever hot air mixes with cold air. Thunderstorms produce .about 8 million lightning bolts a day

For a long time lightning was a big **mystery**. Ancient people thought that god was punishing .people by sending a **bolt** of lightning down to Earth

Water droplets and ice crystals in a cloud have electric charges, positive and negative ones. Lightning happens when too many negative charges build up in a cloud and positive .charges develop on the ground

The **particles** want to meet and race towards each other. A flash of lightning is a sign of this meeting. Such a charge of light can be very hot, up to 20,000 degrees Celsius. It can be up to 5 km long. Large clouds produce more electric charges and eventually a very strong .electrical current



1- Lightning	برق
2- Electricity	كهرباء
3- Storm	عاصفة
4- Suddenly	فجأة
5- Released	أطلق
6- Charge	شحنة
7- Common	مشترك
8- Tropical	المدايرية
9- Regions	المناطق
10- Bolt	صاعقة
11- Mystery	لغز
12- Particles	جزيئات

### Practise

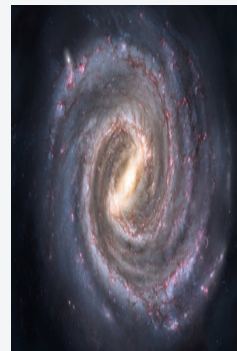
- What is lightning?
- Where is it most common?
- How much lightning bolts do thunderstorms produce per day?
- How long can a flash of lightning be?

## The Milky Way – Our Galaxy

**The Milky Way** is a large band of stars, dust and gas that make up our **galaxy**. It contains billions of stars. Our sun and the solar system is only one of them. The Milky Way is only one of billions of galaxies that make up our universe. It has a **diameter** of about 100,000 light years and is as old as the universe itself. The name probably **refers to** how .we see our galaxy - a white blurry band that looks like spilled milk

The Milky Way has the shape of a thin disk with six **spiral** arms coming out of a **bulge in** the center. This bulge consists of a **cluster** of large stars, gas and **dust** as well as a strong magnetic **field**. The whole galaxy **rotates** around this inner bar of stars. New stars are constantly formed around the **spiral** arms. Most of the stars in our galaxy are red .**dwarfs**, cold stars that are much smaller than our sun

Astronomer Edwin Hubble was the first to find out that the Milky Way is only one of many galaxies in our universe. The nearest is Andromeda, which is often referred to as our sister galaxy. It is **estimated** that in .about 4 billion years the Milky Way and Andromeda will **collide**



1- The Milky Way	درب التبانة
2- Galaxy	المجرة
3- Diameter	قطر الدائرة
4- Refers to	يشير إلى
5- Spiral	حلزوني
6- Bulge in	انتفاخ في
7- Cluster	كتلة
8- Dust	غبار
9- Field	حقل
10- Rotates	يدور
11- Spiral	حلزوني
12- Dwarfs	الأقزام
13- Estimated	مقدر - قدر
14- Collide	تصادم

### Practise

- What is The Milky Way?
- What is the size of The Milky Way galaxy?
- Where from do we derive its name?
- What is the nearest galaxy to Milky Way?





## part 3 : News



## Aleksandar Katai leaves LA Galaxy after wife's Instagram posts

Aleksandar Katai played for Chicago **Fire**. He **plays** now for LA Galaxy. He also **joined** Olympiakos, Red **Star** Belgrade and Alaves.  
 .His **wife** posted "racist and violent" **messages** on **social media**.  
 .The LA Galaxy **refused** the social posts. They **asked** for their removal".  
 .The LA Galaxy stands firmly **against racism** of any kind.  
 .The Major **League** Soccer **released** him from LA Galaxy.  
 Katai says he doesn't accept or agree with his wife posts. He added: "This is a **mistake** from my family and I take full **responsibility**".



BBC- 6\6\2020 (sport)

### Practise

What team did Aleksandar Katai play for?  
 What team is Aleksandar Katai playing for now?  
 What other teams did he join?  
 What did his wife do?

1- Fire	نار
2- Plays	يلعب
3- Joined	انضم
4- Star	نجمة
5- Wife	زوجة
6- Messages	الرسائل
7- Social media	وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي
8- Refused	رفض
9- Ask	يطلب
10- Against	ضد
11- Racism	عنصرية
12- League	رابطة
13- Released	أطلق
14- Mistake	خطأ
15- Responsibility	مسؤولية

## Colin Montgomerie: European <Tours total reset> is <distressing>

Colin Montgomerie says he's **sad** to see the European game return to **smaller** **scale** matches. The **prize** is less than £1m.  
 .Scot won a record eight orders of merit.  
 He wouldn't like to see this year's Ryder **Cup** in Wisconsin to be played without **fans**. He says that when he was captain, tour bosses told him the **benefits** of a European win would be "**massive**". That's because of **economic** difficulties at the **time**.  
 Montgomerie is the most **prolific** British winner on the European **Tour**. He won 31 titles. He now plays on the **veteran's Champions** Tour in the United States.



BBC- 2 June 2020 (sport)

### Practise

Who's Colin Montgomerie?  
 How much is the prize of the European game?  
 Why does Colin Montgomerie say he's sad?  
 What is Colin Montgomerie's achievement?

1- Sad	حزين
2- Smaller	الأصغر
3- Scale	مقياس
4- Prize	جائزة
5- Won	ربح
6- Cup	كأس
7- Fans	المشجعين
8- Benefits	فوائد
9- Massive	ضخم
10- Economic	الاقتصادية
11- Time	زمن
12- Prolific	غزير الإنتاج
13- Tour	جولة
14- Veteran	مخضرم
15- Champions	ابطال



## Paul Gascoigne: A glorious player full of moments of madness and brilliance

Paul Gascoigne split **opinions**. He stir **emotions** and **provoke** hot-blooded **reactions** in his **moment** of **magic** in Euro 96. He **sealed** England's win over Scotland. England fans **celebrated** at Wembley. They were amazed of Paul Gascoigne's **skills**. He **lifted** the ball over Colin Hendry with his left foot and volley home with **his right**.

It was a **contrasting** scene in the small Scottish town of Bridge Of Allan. Gascoigne became a national hero in England's run to the semi-finals of Italia 90. It was all part of Gascoigne's story. He was a **precocious** teenager at Newcastle United. He has a career that took in Tottenham Hotspur, Lazio and Rangers. He always have the warm memories and best wishes of colleagues and supporters.



BBC-6\6\2020(sport)

1- Opinions	الآراء
2- Emotions	العواطف
3- Provoke	يستفز
4- Reactions	تفاعلات-ردود الفعل
5- Moment	لحظة
6- Magic	سحر
7- Sealed	ختم
8- Celebrated	احتفل
9- Skills	مهارات
10- Lifted	رفعت
11- Left	اليسار
12- Foot	قدم
13- Right	حق
14- Contrasting	متناقضة
15- Precocious	مبكر النضج

### Practise

When did Gascoigne become a national hero?  
What was his magical moment?  
Why were the fans amazed of Paul Gascoigne?  
Where did England fans celebrate?

## Isle of Man TT: Glenn Irwin has right mindset for debut - former senior winner Plater

**Former Senior** TT winner Steve Plater likes the **British** Superbike star Glenn Irwin. way for **appearing** in **public** for the first time at the Isle of Man TT. Irwin would **compete** for the first time at the **world famous road** race in 2020. He will play next year because of the Covid-19 **pandemic**. He will be one of the most famous **newcomers** at the two-week long **festival** since Steve Plater in 2007.

Glenn has the right **mindset** for the TT. He also has a great team behind him in Honda Racing. They aren't **expecting** anything from him or **pushing** him.



BBC-31 May 2020 (sport)

1- Former	السابق
2- Senior	رفيع المستوى-كبير-بارز
3- British	بريطاني
4- Appearing	الظهور
5- Public	عامه
6- Compete	تنافس
7- World	العالم
8- Famous	مشهور
9- Road	الطريق
10- Pandemic	وباء
11- Newcomers	الوافدون الجدد
12- Festival	مهرجان
13- Mindset	عقلية
14- Expecting	يتربص
15- Pushing	دفع

### Practise

What qualifies Glenn for the TT?  
Describe his team?  
Who is Steve Plater?  
What does Steve Plater say about the British Superbike star Glenn Irwin ?



## Audi sack Formula E's Daniel Abt for esports driver impersonation

Audi **fired** Formula E racer Daniel Abt. He **cheated** in the game. He had a **professional gamer** playing under his name in an **esports version** of the **series**. He **admitted** the **deception**. He says he didn't take it as **seriously** as he should. Today I was **informed** in **conversation** with Audi that our ways will **split** from now" "on," Abt said. "We won't be racing together in Formula E anymore. He says he's very sad about that. He reached third-place finish in Saturday's Race at Home event. He failed to score a single point in the **previous** four rounds of the esports series. His fellow **competitors** suspected his win



BBC- 26 May 2020 (sport)

1- Fired	طرد
2- Cheated	غش
3- The game	اللعبة
4- Professional	المحترفين
5- Gamer	اللاعب
6- Esports	الرياضات الإلكترونية
7- Version	الإصدار
8- Series	سلسلة
9- Admitted	اعترف
10- Deception	الخداع
11- Seriously	بجدية
12- Informed	أبلغ
13- Conversation	محادثة
14- Split	انشق
15- Previous	السابق
16- Competitors	المنافسين

### Practise

Why did Audi fire Formula E racer Daniel Abt?  
How did he cheat?  
What did he say about the cheating?  
How does he feel about it?

## My Sporting Hero: Josh Taylor on MotoGP star Valentino Rossi

Almost every **sportsperson** who **reached** the **top** of their **field** was **inspired** by an **athlete** that came **before** them. Often it's one from their own sport. **Sometimes** that inspiration **can** come from an **entirely** different path. BBC Sport Scotland **speaks** to Scottish sporting stars about some of those heroes. This week, world champion boxer Josh Taylor tells us about his sporting hero, the **legendary** Italian motorcycle racer Valentino Rossi. He also tells us about his own **lifelong passion** for motorbikes. He says "Motorbikes are my first love. My dad and I used to watch MotoGP. It was when Valentino Rossi was the superstar and I became a **huge** fan of him. He won nine world championships in all and is **clearly** one of the greatest of all time. He **was** my hero



BBC-12 April 2020 (SPORT)

1- Sportsperson	رياضي
2- Reached	وصلت
3- Top	أعلى
4- Field	مجال
5- Inspired	ألهم
6- Athlete	رياضي
7- Before	قبل
8- Sometimes	بعض الأحيان
9- Can	يستطيع
10- Entirely	تماما
11- Speaks	يتحدث
12- Legendary	أسطوري
13- Passion	شغف
14- Huge	ضخم
15- Clearly	بوضوح

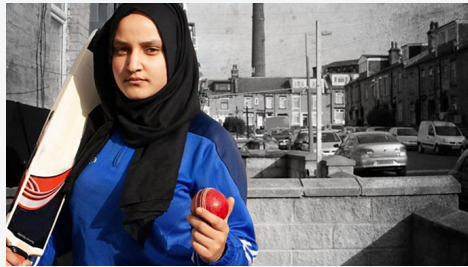
### Practise

What inspires athletes?  
Who is Josh Taylor?  
Who is Josh Taylor's sporting hero?  
What is his first passion?



## Bats, Balls and Bradford girls

BBC follows the first all-Asian girls' cricket team. They were training for their last ever match together. The team started at school four years ago. Their only experience of cricket was their dads and brothers watching it on the TV. They trained and succeeded in it. They began winning all the matches. All of the girls had to fight to be part of the team. The local Pakistani community refused their team. They considered cricket a boys' sport. Some of the parents don't want their daughters staying out late to train. They told them that girls should stay at home, study and help their mums with the housework. They had to prove to their male peers that girls can play sport too.



BBC-Thu 21 Feb 2019 (sport)

1- Follows	يتبع
2- Team	الفريق
3- Training	تدريب
4- Match	مباراة
5- Together	سويا
6- School	مدرسة
7- Experience	تجربة
8- Watching	مشاهدة
9- Began	بدأ
10- Fight	يقاتل
11- Community	تواصل اجتماعي
12- Refused	رفض
13- Considered	اعتبرت
14- Prove	إثبات
15- Male	الذكر

### Practise

When did the first all-Asian girls' cricket team start?  
Where did the first all-Asian girls' cricket team start?  
What was the team's experience of cricket?  
How did the local Pakistani community react to their team?

## Katherine Legge: The woman who 'had to fight and claw her way into motorsport'

In the reception of an office block, a young woman sits and waits. It's a rare moment of quiet for someone used to the thrilling speed of the racing track. The woman is Katherine Legge. The year is 2004. The office is the UK headquarters of Cosworth. Legge says she was stalking Kevin Kalkhoven, Cosworth boss and owner of the United States' biggest racing franchises: Indy Car, Champ Car and Atlantic Series.

She was refusing to leave - until she got a meeting with Kalkhoven. Kalkhoven sent his daughter Kirsty out to get rid of her. After a short conversation Kirsty went back to her father and said: "You ought to meet this person, there's something different about her." Kalkhoven offered her a chance to compete in the first three races of the Atlantic Series that season.



BBC 20 May 2019 (Sport)

1- Reception	استقبال
2- Office	مكتب. مقر. مركز
3- Block	منع
4- Young	شاب
5- Sits	يجلس
6- Thrilling	مثير
7- Speed	سرعة
8- Headquarters	مقر
9- Stalking	المطاردة
10- Boss	رئيس
11- Franchises	الامتيازات
12- Conversation	محادثة
13- Ought	يجب
14- Series	سلسلة
15- Season	الموسم

### Practise

Who is Kevin Kalkhoven?  
Who was stalking him?  
When was she stalking him?  
Whom did Kalkhoven send to get rid of Katherine Legge?



## Own your own story - how racing go-karts changed my life

I'm Matty Street and I'm the **CEO** of TeamKarting, I'm 22 and I have **autism**. Here's my **story**. Autism is **different** for **everyone**. I and my brother are autistic. We're different. I like **structure** and **routine**. He is more **relaxed** in that **respect**. It **varies** from **person** to person. It's a social disorder which means some people **struggle** to understand what others would take as ordinary. There are so many negative labels **associated** with autism. A friend of mine says I'm not supposed to be good at eye contact. To that, I say it's overrated - depending on who you're looking at. We're also not supposed to be good at speaking in front of people. Me? I speak in front of hundreds of people at events. And we're not supposed to be good at **sarcasm**, even though I speak it as a second language! There are so many different aspects of the link between autism and motorsport. There is the repetition of constantly going around the track - nothing really changes. The speed of it is calming. Motorsport isn't like most sports. When you put the **helmet** on in the car or kart, it's just you, the driver



BBC-18 October 2019 18 October 2019. (Sport)

### Practise

Who is Matty Street?  
What is autism?  
What are the negative labels associated with autism?  
What is the link between autism and motorsport?

1- CEO	المدير التنفيذي
2- Autism	التوحد
3- Story	قصة
4- Different	مختلف
5- Everyone	كل واحد
6- Structure	بناء
7- Routine	نمط
8- Respect	الصدق
9- Varies	يختلف
10- Person	شخص
11- Struggle	صراع
12- Associated	مرتبطة
13- Sarcasm	سخرية
14- Helmet	خوذة

## Chelsea: Ruud Gullit looks back fondly on his Premier League arrival, 25 years on

Ruud Gullit came to English **football** in June 1995. I'm **still** sad about the way it ended. My time at Chelsea will **always** be my **happy** time. It was **paradise** for me. It makes me **feel** very **old** that it's 25 years **since** I **moved** to England. **Sometimes** it still seems like yesterday. I fell in love with London straight away. I found a kind of **freedom** that 'is **priceless**. It was my happy place and the Chelsea players were my 'lovely boys'. I joined Chelsea, in June 1995. The **Premier** League was very different to the way it is now. I wasn't the first **overseas** player to come here. I was one of the first to arrive with a big name, from a bigger league, such as Serie A. English football was very basic in **comparison**. The English wanted to have people from outside. They tried to get their game back again to the highest European level.



BBC- 4 June 2020 (sport))

### Practise

When did Ruud Gullit come to English football?  
Why did the English league want to have people from outside?  
What does Ruud Gullit say about his time at Chelsea?  
How does he feel about the way his time in Chelsea ended?

1- Football	كرة القدم
2- Still	ما يزال
3- Always	دائما
4- Happy	سعيدة
5- Paradise	الجنة
6- Feel	يشعر
7- Old	قديم
8- Since	منذ
9- Moved	انتقل
10- Sometimes	بعض الأحيان
11- Freedom	حرية
12- Priceless	لا يقدر بثمن
13- Premier	الرائدة
14- Overseas	أجنبي
15- Comparison	مقارنة



## Liam Plunkett: Surrey and England bowler open to playing for USA

England fast bowler Liam Plunkett says he would be **open** to playing for the United States in the **future**. His wife is **American**. He hasn't played for England since winning the **World Cup** last **summer**. He wasn't one of the 55 players asked to **return** to **training** last week. "It would be **nice** to be **involved** in some sort of cricket over there," he said. "My kids might be American, so it would be quite cool to say to them that I played for" "England and the US". Plunkett says he's likely to **settle** in the US. He would have to serve a three-year **residency period** in order to be **eligible** to play. He says: "I'm English and I'll always be an Englishman, but if I'm still fit and there's an **opportunity** to play at the highest "level, why would I not **take** it".



BBC- 1 June 2020 (Cricket)

1- Open	متاح
2- Future	مستقبل
3- American	أمريكي
4- World Cup	كأس العالم
5- Summer	الصيف
6- Return	يعود
7- Training	تدريب
8- Nice	لطيف
9- Involved	متورط
10- Settle	تسوية
11- Residency	الإقامة
12- Period	فترة
13- Eligible	مؤهل
14- Opportunity	فرصة
15- Take	يأخذ

### Practise

What does Liam Plunkett hope to say to his kids?  
Who is Liam Plunkett?  
What does he say about playing for the United States?  
What is the nationality of his wife?

## Moeen Ali on England Test return and breaking down barriers

Moeen Ali **believes** he has only "two or three more years" left of playing **top-level** cricket. He wants to **resume** his England **Test career** once the **sport** returns after the coronavirus **pandemic**. Moeen hasn't played five-day cricket **since** he was **dropped** for the **second Ashes** Test in August 2019. The 32-year-old returned to the international set-up for the white-ball **tour** of South Africa in February. Moeen **reacted** to being dropped last summer by taking a **break** from all forms of international cricket. He is now keen to return to the **fold** in all three **formats**.



BBC- 8 May 2020 (Cricket)

1- Believes	يعتقد
2- Top - level	افضل مستوى
3- Resume	يستأنف
4- Test	اختبار
5- Career	مسار مهني
6- Sport	رياضة
7- Pandemic	جائحة
8- Since	منذ
9- Dropped	أسقط
10- Ashes	رماد
11- Tour	جولة
12- Reacted	اتخذ موقف-تفاعل
13- Break	استراحة
14- return to the Fold	يعود إلى الفريق
15- Formats	تنسيقات-تشكيلات

### Practise

How many years of playing top-level cricket are left for Moeen Ali?  
What does he want to do after the coronavirus pandemic?  
When was the last time he played five-day cricket?  
How did Moeen react to being dropped for the second Ashes Test in August?



## Zara owner sees online sales surge 95% in April

The **owner** of Zara, said online **sales surged** 95% in April. Its **stores** were closed during the coronavirus **lockdown** in much of Europe. The company said it **expected** part of the **shift** to be **permanent**. Quarter of sales expected to be online in 2022, up from 14% in 2019. Even so, the firm **booked** its first-ever **quarterly** loss as sales overall dived. Sales fell to €3.3bn (£2.9bn) for the first three months of the month, down from €5.9bn a year earlier. That led to a quarterly loss of €409m for the Spanish **firm**. It also owns the Bershka and Pull & Bear brands. Lockdown is **accelerating existing** trends. It forces **retailers** to **acknowledge** the digital "age's dawn," said Sophie Lund-Yates, from stockbroker Hargreaves Lansdown. The Zara owners were already working towards improving their online **capabilities**. Lock-down ushered in a new urgency. She highlighted Zara's success in managing its stock levels.



BBC-10\6\2020 (business)

1- Owner	مالك
2- Sales	مبيعات
3- Surged	ارتفعت
4- Stores	محلات
5- Lockdown	حجر صحي شامل
6- Expected	متوقع
7- Shift	نوبة
8- Permanent	دائم
9- Booked	حجز
10- Firm	شركة
11- Accelerating	التعجيل
12- Existing	موجود
13- Retailers	تجار التجزئة
14- Acknowledge	الإقرار
15- Capabilities	قدرات

### Practise

What did the owner of Zara say about the online sales?  
 What happened to her stores during the coronavirus lockdown?  
 What is the company's expectations for the online sales?  
 What is the loss that the company incurred during the coronavirus lockdown?

## Britain goes coal free as renewables edge out fossil fuels

Britain is about to pass a **significant landmark**. Two months ago, Britain stopped **burning coal** to **generate** power. A **decade** ago about 40% of the country's **electricity** came from coal. Coronavirus is part of the story, but far from all. When Britain went into **lockdown**, electricity **demand plummeted**. The National Grid **responded** by taking power plants off the network. The four **remaining** coal-fired plants were among the first to be shut down. The last coal **generator** came off the system at midnight on 9 April. No coal has been **burnt** for electricity since. The current coal-free **period smashes** the **previous** record of 18 days, 6 hours and 10 minutes. It was set in June last year.



BBC-6\9\2020 (Science & Environment)

1- Significant	هام
2- Landmark	معلم معروف
3- Burning	احراق
4- Coal	فحم
5- Generate	توليد
6- Decade	عقد
7- Electricity	الكهرباء
8- Lockdown	حجر صحي شامل
9- Demand	الطلب
10- Plummeted	تراجع
11- Responded	أجاب
12- Remaining	المتبقية
13- Generator	مولد كهرباء
14- Period	فترة
15- Smashes	تحطم
16- Previous	السابق

### Practise

What is the significant landmark Britain is about to pass?  
 How much electricity was coming from coal a decade ago?  
 Is Corona virus the reason Britain stops burning coal to generate energy?  
 What happened in Britain during the Corona virus?



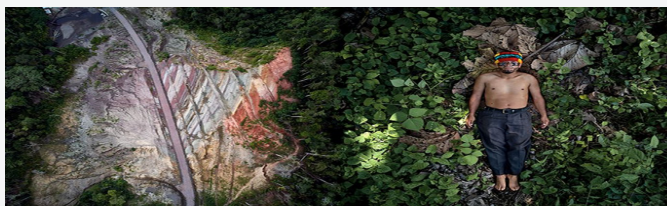
## In pictures: Sony World Photography Awards

The **winner** of the **professional category** of the 2020 Sony World Photography Awards is Pablo Albarenga. He is named as Photographer of the Year for his work on **indigenous communities** in Latin America

Pablo Albarenga is a **documentary** photographer from Uruguay. He is this year's Photographer of the Year for his series Seeds of **Resistance**. It **highlights** the **plight** of indigenous communities in Latin America. They are fighting to **preserve** their territories from agri-business and **deforestation**. Albarenga's work pairs **aerial** images of some of the locations in danger with portraits of the activists fighting to **conserve** them

The project explores the people and their lands - sacred areas where generations of their ancestors are buried

Shot from above, the main characters are pictured as though they are laying down their lives for their territory



BBC - 9 June 2020 (art)

1- Winners	الفائزين
2- Professional	المحترفين
3- Category	الفئة
4- Photography	التصوير
5- Awards	الجوائز
6- Indigenous	السكان الأصليين
7- Communities	مجتمعات
8- Documentary	وثائقي
9- Resistance	مقاومة
10- Highlights	يسلط الضوء
11- Plight	محنة
12- Preserve	الحفاظ على
13- Deforestation	إزالة الغابات
14- Aerial	جوي
15- Conserve	حفظ

## Practise

Who is the winner of the professional category of the 2020 Sony World Photography Awards

What is the title that Pablo got?

What is the work that made him get the award?

What is subject of his series "Seeds of Resistance"?

## Bonnie Pointer: Former Pointer Sisters singer dies aged 69

US singer Bonnie Pointer died aged 69. "Our family is **devastated**," her sister said. She added: "**On behalf** of my **siblings** and I and the entire Pointer family, we ask for your **prayers** at this time

Bonnie and her sister June Pointer **originally performed** as a **duet**. Their sisters Anita and Ruth joined them later

The Pointer Sisters became popular in the 1970s. She won the first of their three Grammy Awards for the song **Fairytale** in 1975

Bonnie left the group to **pursue** a **solo career** two years later. The Pointer Sisters' success continued into the 1980s. They were **awarded** a star on the Hollywood Walk of **Fame** in 1994. Earlier this year, Anita and Bonnie Pointer **released** a single in **memory** of their sister June. She died in 2006

Their sister Ruth is the only sibling still performing in the Pointer Sisters. Her daughter and granddaughter joined her



BBC - 9 June 2020 - (Entertainment & Arts)

1- Devastated	منهار
2- On behalf	نيابة عن
3- Siblings	أخوة
4- Prayers	دعوات-صلاة
5- Originally	في الأصل
6- Performed	أدى
7- Duet	ثنائي
8- Fairytale	حكاية خيالية
9- Pursue	متابعة
10- Solo	منفرد
11- Career	مسار مهني
12- Awarded	منحت
13- Fame	شهرة
14- Released	أصدرت
15- Memory	ذكرى

## Practise

How old was US singer Bonnie Pointer when she died?

When did the Pointer Sisters become popular?

When did Bonnie win the first of their three Grammy Awards for the song Fairytale?

When did Bonnie leave the group to pursue a solo career?



## Great white shark kills surfer off Australia's New South Wales

A 3m (10ft) great white shark has killed a **surfer** in northern New South Wales. The shark **bit** the leg of the surfer. He was between 50 and 60 years old, off Kingscliff, 800km (500 miles) north of Sydney. Several "heroic" **boarders** tried to help the man. They **fought** off the shark. They brought the man to the beach. He died there of his **wounds**. This is the third **fatal** shark attack in Australian waters this year. Police gunmen were **deployed** to find the shark. They were unable to kill it. It left the area after several hours. Police are **licensed** to kill sharks if they are **considered** a **threat** to human life. No shots were fired in this case. The attack took place off Salt Beach at about 10:00 local time on Sunday (midnight GMT Saturday). The shark bit the man's **thigh**. It also **circled** those who came to his **aid**.



BBC- 7 June 2020 – (animals)

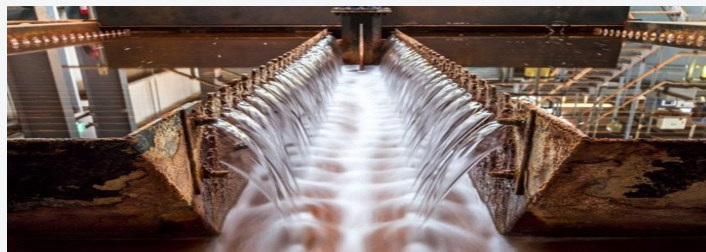
1- Surfer	راكب أمواج
2- Bit	عض
3- Several	العديد من
4- Heroic	بطولي
5- Boarders	راكبي أمواج
6- Fought	قاتلوا
7- Wounds	الجروح
8- Fatal	قاتلة - مهلكة
9- Deployed	انتشرت
10- Licensed	مرخص
11- Considered	اعتبر
12- Threat	التهديد
13- Thigh	الفخذ
14- Circled	أحاط
15- Aid	مساعدة

### Practise

What has killed a surfer in northern New South Wales?  
How old was the surfer?  
Where was the surfer from?  
Who tried to save the man?

## Homes to be heated by warm water from flooded mines

Burning coal has **contributed** to the over-heating of our planet. But can **abandoned** British coal mines help **tackle** the **climate crisis**? A new garden **village** in **County Durham** will soon be getting its heat from a surprising source: it will be warmed by water from a **disused** mine. The **temperatures** are raised naturally, by heat from the Earth's **crust**. The water is then pumped up from flooded **shafts** and used to heat the whole **district** using a single system. The 1,500 residents of South Seaham Garden Village shouldn't notice that the warmth from the radiators derives from the dust-**smeared** sweat of their forebears. Surveying work for the **scheme** is due to happen soon. If the project succeeds, it'll help meet the UK target of **virtually** zero carbon **emissions** by 2050.



BBC- 9 June 2020 – (environment)

1- Contributed	ساهم
2- Abandoned	مهجور
3- Tackle	يعالج
4- Climate	مناخ
5- Crisis	أزمة
6- Village	قرية
7- County	مقاطعة
8- Disused	مهجور
9- Temperatures	درجات الحرارة
10- Shafts	أعمدة
11- District	منطقة
12- Smeared	لطح
13- Scheme	مخطط
14- Virtually	عمليا
15- Emissions	الانبعاثات

### Practise

What is the danger of burning coal?  
Where will the new garden village in County Durham be getting its heat from?  
How will the water be heated from the disused mine?  
How many people live in South Seaham Garden Village?



## William Callaghan: Boy with autism found after Australian mountain ordeal

An Australian boy was **missing** for two nights on a **mountainside**. The **rescuers** found him. He was in a near-freezing conditions. They saved him. He's now safe and well. William Callaghan is 14-year-old. He has non-**verbal autism**. He was lost during a family walk at Mount **Disappointment**, in Victoria, on Monday. His family said that **inability** to speak may **hinder** search **efforts**. He was found on Wednesday near the **peak** of the mountain. Rescuers said they located William about 10 minutes off a bush track. He did not have his shoes. He was wearing **tracksuit** bottoms and a **hooded** sweatshirt. They didn't know if William had access to food, water or shelter on these two days. The mountain is 80km (50 miles) north of Melbourne. Temperatures neared 0C in the past two nights.



BBC-10\6\2020 -(society)

1- Missing	مفقود
2- Mountainside	سفح الجبل
3- Rescuers	رجال الانقاذ
4- Conditions	الظروف
5- Verbal	شفهي
6- Autism	توحد
7- Disappointment	خيبة الامل
8- Inability	عجز
9- Hinder	منع
10- Efforts	جهود
11- Peak	قمة
12- Located	تقع في
13- Tracksuit	بدلة رياضية
14- Hooded	مقنع
15- Shelter	مأوى

### Practise

Where was the Australian boy missing?  
How long was he missing?  
Who found him?  
How was he when they found him?

## Notre-Dame fire: Work starts to remove melted scaffolding

The **delicate** work of removing **melted** scaffolding from Notre-Dame cathedral in Paris is under way. When the fire broke out in April of last year, there was already work in **progress** on the roof of the **cathedral**. There was a big **structure** of scaffolding in place around the **spire**. While the spire did not **survive** - it crashed down at the height of the **conflagration** - the scaffolding did. In fact in the **intense** heat, a lot of it melted. It became **attached** to the building. It's like a great metal **parasite**. Now begins the **exceedingly** delicate operation of cutting away this metal. All 20 tons of it. There are teams hanging from ropes 40 to 50 meters (130-164ft) in the air. They will use electric saws to **carve** away the **encrusted** material piece by piece. The building is still not entirely out of danger. They will **reconstruct** and maybe redesign when this operation is done.



BBC-8 June 2020 (society)

1- Delicate	دقيق
2- Melted	ذاب
3- Progress	التقدم
4- Cathedral	كاتدرائية
5- Structure	مبنى
6- Spire	البرج
7- Survive	ينجو
8- Conflagration	حريق هائل
9- Intense	مكثف
10- Attached	مرفق
11- Parasite	طفيلي
12- Exceedingly	إلى أبعد حد
13- Carve	نحت
14- Encrusted	مرصع
15- Reconstruct	إعادة البناء

### Practise

When was the fire in the Notre-Dame cathedral in Paris?  
What happened to the spire of the cathedral during the fire?  
How does the spire look like after melting?  
What is the weight of the metal in the spire?



## Red Lion: Archaeologists find London's earliest theatre

The archaeologists discovered London's earliest playhouse at a housing redevelopment in Whitechapel. The Red Lion is the first theatre of the Elizabethan era. Its location was disputed. Timber structures, artefacts and buildings were found during excavations in Stepney Way, east London, last year. Archaeologist Stephen White described it as an "extraordinary" discovery. The Red Lion was built in about 1567 by John Brayne. He built it before his construction of The Theatre in Shoreditch. He completed with James Burbage in 1576. Burbage was a member of acting company. The Lord Chamberlain's Men and The Theatre was the first permanent home for acting troupes, staging a young William Shakespeare's plays in the 1590s.



BBC- 10\6\2020 (society)

1- Archaeologists	علماء الآثار
2- Discovered	اكتشف
3- Earliest	باكرا جدا
4- Redevelopment	إعادة التطوير
5- Era	حقبة
6- Disputed	المتنازع عليها
7- Timber structures	الهياكل الخشبية
8- Artefacts	القطع الأثرية
9- Excavations	الحفريات
10- Extraordinary	استثنائي
11- Construction	أعمال بناء
12- Theatre	مسرح
13- Permanent	دائم
14- Troupes	فرق
15- Staging	انطلاق

### Practise

What did the archaeologists discover at a housing redevelopment in Whitechapel?  
What is the Red Lion?  
When was The Red Lion built?  
Who built it?

## Meet Gracey: The pop star who lost her voice as her career took off

Pop singer Gracey always had a rasp in her voice. It's a distinctive, leonine quality. It brought her songs of heartache and unrequited love to vivid life. Then something went wrong. This time last year, she was in Los Angeles writing new music when her larynx locked up. I didn't speak the entire trip unless I was in a writing session. I still lost my voice," says the 22-year-old. The Brighton-born singer was quickly diagnosed with vocal nodules - small hard growths on the vocal cords. She had a surgery. For the next two months she was forbidden from speaking and singing. For a natural chatterbox, it was an intensely uncomfortable experience.



BBC- 7 June 2020- (Entertainment & Arts)

1- Rasp	رجفة
2- Distinctive	مميز
3- Heartache	حزن
4- Unrequited	بدون مقابل
5- Locked up	مغلق
6- Trip	رحلة
7- Session	جلسة
8- Diagnosed	شخصت
9- Vocal nodules	العقد الصوتية
10- Vocal cords	الحبال الصوتية
11- Surgery	جراحة
12- Forbidden	ممنوع
13- Chatterbox	الدرشة
14- Intensely	بشكل مكثف
15- Experience	تجربة

### Practise

What is distinctive about Pop singer Gracey's voice?  
What went wrong with her?  
What was her diagnosis?  
How was she treated?



## Remains found in Idaho missing children case

Police **investigating** the **disappearance** of two children in Idaho last year found human remains. Joshua "JJ" Vallow, who was then seven, and his sister Tylee Ryan, 17, are missing since September 2019. Their mother, Lori Daybell, was **arrested** in Hawaii in February. The remains were **discovered** at the home of Mrs. Daybell's current husband, Chad Daybell. They didn't **identify** the remains yet. Mr Daybell was taken into **custody** on Tuesday in Rexburg, Idaho. He is an **author**. He wrote several **apocalyptic** novels **loosely** based on Mormon **religious** teachings. The couple **involved** in a group that **promotes** preparing for the apocalypse. "The organization **denied** being a "cult". Three **suspicious** deaths is linked to the case.



BBC- 10\6\2020 (society)

1- Investigating	التحقيق
2- Disappearance	اختفاء
3- Arrested	القي القبض
4- Discovered	اكتشف
5- Identify	تحديد
6- Custody	عهدة
7- Author	مؤلف
8- Apocalyptic	نهاية العالم
9- Loosely	بشكل فضفاض
10- Religious	ديني
11- Involved	متورط
12- Promotes	يرؤج
13- Denied	رفض
14- Cult	طائفة دينية
15- Suspicious	مشبوه

### Practise

To whom belong the human remains that the police found?  
Who did the police arrest?  
Where were the human remains found?  
What's Mrs. Daybell's current husband, Chad Daybell profession?

## Banksy artwork stolen from the Bataclan in Paris is found in Italy

An **artwork** by British graffiti **artist** Banksy was stolen last year. It was in the Bataclan music hall in Paris. The police in central Italy found it. The work depicted a young female figure with a **mournful expression**. It was painted as a **tribute** to the **victims** of the 2015 **terror** attack at the **venue**. A group of hooded people using angle **grinders** cut it out and removed it from one of the venue's **emergency** doors. According to La Repubblica, it was found in a farmhouse in the Abruzzo region. The **district** attorney of the Italian city of L'Aquila, Michele Renzo, said: "The finding was possible following investigations conducted by the **district prosecutor** in **collaboration** with the police and the French **judiciary**". The mural had been stolen in January 2019.



BBC- 10 June 2020- (Entertainment & Arts)

1- Artwork	عمل فني
2- Artist	فنان
3- Depicted	صور
4- Mournful	حزين
5- Expression	التعبير
6- Tribute	تحية
7- Victims	الضحايا
8- Terror	الإرهاب
9- Venue	مكان
10- Grinders	المطاحن
11- Emergency	حالة طوارئ
12- District	منطقة
13- Prosecutor	المدعي العام
14- Collaboration	التعاون
15- Judiciary	القضاء

### Practise

Where was the stolen artwork of the British graffiti artist Banksy displayed?  
Describe the stolen artwork?  
Who stole it?  
Where was it found?



## Monaco: Opening its luxurious doors to Instagram stars

Monaco is the second smallest country in the world  
It is **linked** to **glamour** ever since Hollywood star Grace Kelly became the Princess of Monaco in 1956  
Today the state **boasts** that one in three of its **residents** is a millionaire and is known for its **discretion** and **privacy**  
Monaco opened its doors **wide** open for the younger jet-set Instagram **generation**  
It is **hosting** the Monaco **Influencer Awards**. The three-part **series** will be 'Inside Monaco: **Playground** of the Rich' starting. It will be on Monday 8 June at 21:00, on BBC Two  
It will be **available** to watch on iPlayer soon after **broadcast**



BBC- 08 Jun 2020 (society)

1- Linked	مرتبط
2- Glamour	بريق
3- Boasts	يتفاخر
4- Residents	سكان
5- Discretion	تقدير
6- Privacy	خصوصية
7- Wide	واسع
8- Generation	جيل
9- Hosting	الاستضافة
10- Influencer	المؤثر
11- Awards	الجوائز
12- Series	سلسلة
13- Playground	ملعب
14- Available	متاح
15- Broadcast	بث

### Practise

What is the second smallest country in the world?  
What is Monaco known for?  
Who became the Princess of Monaco in 1956?  
What is Monaco hosting?

## Man dies in Outwood crash after police pursuit

A man died after being **struck** by a car  
A police **pursuit** in West Yorkshire **resulted** in his death  
Officers tried to stop a Peugeot 307 car  
He was in East Ardsley near Leeds on Tuesday at 17:18 BST  
The **force** said the **vehicle** made off  
It hit a male **pedestrian** on Leeds Road, Outwood  
The man was **pronounced** dead at the **scene**  
The police **arrested** a 22-year-old man  
He was a **suspect** of causing death by dangerous driving



BBC- 9 June 2020- (society)

1- Struck	أصاب
2- Pursuit	مطاردة
3- Resulted	أسفرت
4- Force	قوة
5- Vehicle	مركبة
6- Pedestrian	مشاة
7- Pronounced	أعلن
8- Scene	مسرح
9- Arrested	القي القبض
10- Suspect	مشتبه فيه

### Practise

How did the man die?  
Who was the police chasing?  
Where did the man die?  
When did the man die?



## Teenager turns bike mania in to money spinner

A **teenager** turned his **obsession** with bikes in to a "repair shop" money **spinner**. Tom Durant is 16 years old. He is from St Albans in Hertfordshire. It all **began** when he **agreed** to **fix** a **bike** for one of his mother's friends. She **suggested** he did the same for other people. Tom set himself up in the garden with a **shed**, tools, **music center** and a **gazebo**. Then the **customers rolled in**. Everyone's **getting on** their bikes and **getting out**... and [it's] good for me as well". He says. He felt he had to earn some money.



BBC- 10 June 2020- (society)

1- Teenager	مراهق
2- Obsession	هوس
3- Repair	إصلاح
4- Spinner	مدر
5- Began	بدأت
6- Agreed	وافق على
7- Bike	دراجة هوائية
8- Suggested	اقترح
9- Shed	سقيفة
10- Music center	مركز الموسيقى
11- Gazebo	مقصورة في حديقة
12- Customers	العملاء
13- Rolled in	توالى
14- Getting on	الحصول على
15- Getting out	يخرج

### Practise

To what did the teenager turn his obsession with bikes?  
How old is Tom Durant?  
Where does he come from?  
How did he start his repair shop?

## Denbighshire crash: Driver who fell asleep at wheel jailed

A **motorist** fell asleep at the **wheel**. He made crash that left a man dead. He is **jailed**. Peter Weblin, 53, **admitted** causing the death of Colin Gardner by dangerous driving. Colin was 73. He was a grandfather. His wife Carol also **suffers** from serious **injury**. He was **sentenced** at Mold Crown **Court** to 38 months in jail. Weblin suffered **multiple fractures** in the crash. He spent three weeks in a coma. He was also **banned** from driving for four years and seven months. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner had three children. They **celebrated** their 50th **wedding anniversary** the year before, the court heard.



BBC- 11 June 2020- (society)

1- Motorist	سائق السيارة
2- Wheel	عجلة القيادة
3- Jailed	سجن
4- Admitted	اعترف
5- Suffers	يعاني
6- Injury	إصابة
7- Sentenced	حكم
8- Court	محكمة
9- Multiple	متعددة مضاعف
10- Fractures	كسور
11- Coma	غيبوبة
12- Banned	محظور
13- Celebrated	احتفل
14- Wedding	حفل زواج
15- Anniversary	ذكرى سنوية

### Practise

What did the motorist do?  
What is the name of the motorist?  
How old is he?  
What happened to Peter Weblin?



## Arrests after man's body found in Leatherhead town Centre

.A man's body was **discovered** in a Surrey **town Centre**. The police **arrested** two men Philip Bagwell's body was found at a **property** in **North** Street in Leatherhead at .about 06:00 BST on Wednesday  
 .The two men, aged 33 and 32 the police arrested them on **suspicion** of **murder**  
 The **deceased** name is Mr. Bagwell. He was 54. Mr. Bagwell and the two arrested .men knew each other, a police **spokesman** said  
 .Any **witnesses** are asked to **contact** police  
 .North Street and Lidl were closed for most of the day



BBC- 11 June 2020- (society)

1- Discovered	اكتشف
2- Town Centre	وسط المدينة
3- Arrested	القي القبض
4- Property	الملكية
5- North	شمال
6- Suspicion	اشتباه
7- Murder	قتل
8- Deceased	متوفى
9- Spokesman	المحدث
10- Witnesses	شهود
11- Contact	الاتصال

### Practise

What was discovered in a Surrey town Centre?  
 What did the police do?  
 Where was Philip Bagwell's body found?  
 When was Philip Bagwell's body found?

## Visitors to former quarry in Chinnor told to stay away

People have been **trespassing** on a **former quarry** and swimming in its "highly **toxic**" .water pools  
**Residents complained** to Henley MP John Howell about **antisocial behavior** and .parking **obstructions**. It was near Old Kiln Lakes in Chinnor, Oxfordshire  
 Owner of the former quarry Taylor Wimpey said they **deployed** security guards with .dogs to **patrol** the site  
 People said a small part of the site belongs to Taylor Wimpey since 2010. It is a pub- .licly **accessible** nature **reserve**. The remainder is **fenced off** with warning signs  
 Thames Valley Police warned the water contains high alkaline **substances**. It is .“highly toxic and can cause serious health issues



BBC-1 June 2020- (society)

1- Trespassing	التعدي على ممتلكات الغير
2- Former	السابق
3- Quarry	مقلع
4- Toxic	سامة
5- Residents	سكان
6- Complained	اشتكى
7- Antisocial	غير اجتماعي
8- Behavior	سلوك
9- Obstructions	عوائق
10- Deployed	نشر
11- Patrol	تفتيش
12- Accessible	يمكن الوصول
13- Reserve	محمية
14- Fenced off	مسورة
15- Substances	مواد

### Practise

What did the residents near Old Kiln Lakes in Chinnor, Oxfordshire complain about?  
 Who is the owner of the former quarry?  
 What did he say about the incident?  
 What did the police do?



## The man who wrote the most perfect sentences ever written

Nicholas Barber pays **tribute** to the comic **novels** of PG Wodehouse. If we're talking about culture that makes people happy, we have to start with the works of PG Wodehouse. There are two reasons why. One reason is that making people happy was Wodehouse's **overriding ambition**. The other reason is that he was better at it than any other writer in history.

Some **authors** may want to **expose** the world's **injustices**, or **elevate** us with their **psychological insights**. Wodehouse, in his words, preferred to **spread** "sweetness and light". Just look at those titles: Nothing Serious, Laughing Gas, Joy in the Morning. With every sparkling joke, every well-meaning and **innocent** character. Every **farfical tussle** with angry **swans** and pet Pekingese. Every utopian description of a stroll around the grounds of a pal's stately home or a flutter on the choir boys' hundred yards handicap at a summer village fete. He wanted to whisk us far away from our worries.



BBC-2nd June 2020- (literature)

1- Tribute	تقدير
2- Novels	روايات
3- Overriding	مهيمن
4- Ambition	طموح
5- Authors	المؤلفون
6- Expose	كشف
7- Injustices	الظلم
8- Elevate	رفع
9- Psychological	نفسي
10- Insights	أفكار
11- Spread	الانتشار
12- Innocent	بريء
13- Farfical	هزلي
14- Tussle	صراع
15- Swans	البجع

### Practise

What does Nicholas Barber pay tribute to?  
What distinguishes the work of PG Wodehouse?  
What is the difference between PG Wodehouse and other authors?  
Give examples to his work?

## Five stars for Spike Lee's Da 5 Bloods

Spike Lee's Vietnam War film Da 5 Bloods is "a **condemnation** of the past, a call for change, and a rich work of art. It is **worth** watching over and over again," writes Caryn James.

It's more than a **coincidence** of timing. Spike Lee's Da 5 Bloods **resonates** so strongly with this moment of **protests** for **racial** justice. The story of four black US **veterans**. They return to Vietnam to recover the body of their **squadron** leader. The film positions itself in the long history of **inequality** that began with slavery and continues to this day. "We fought in an **immoral** war that wasn't ours... for rights that wasn't ours," says Paul (Delroy Lindo). He was psychologically **devastated** by his wartime experience. He becomes the deeply moving central character. Da 5 Bloods is Spike Lee at his mature best. It is made with his **distinctive**, **passionate** voice and **kinetic artistry**.



BBC- 10th June 2020- (art and entertainment)

1- Condemnation	إدانة
2- Worth	يستحق
3- Coincidence	صدفة
4- Resonates	صدى
5- Protests	الاحتجاجات
6- Racial	عرقي
7- Veterans	المحاربين القدامى
8- Squadron	سرب
9- Inequality	عدم المساواة
10- Immoral	عديم الاخلاق
11- Devastated	محطم
12- Distinctive	مميز
13- Passionate	عاطفي
14- Kinetic	حركية
15- Artistry	الفنية

### Practise

Who is the director of the Vietnam War film Da 5 Bloods?  
What did Caryn James say about Spike Lee's Vietnam War film Da 5 Bloods?  
What is the story of the film?  
What did Paul (Delroy Lindo) say?



## The climate change clues hidden in art history

Art historians are exploring their collections through a climate lens. They are revealing overlooked connections between our past and present, writes Diego Arguedas Ortiz

By the end of 1850s, the artist Frederic Edwin Church was navigating off the Canadian coast of Newfoundland. He was preparing for his next painting. The search for the Northwest Passage captured the public's imagination for much of that decade. Church – America's best-known painter – was also lured. He chartered a schooner to approach the sea ice. He spent weeks among the frozen blocks before returning to his studio in New York with about 100 sketches

Church's monumental painting is The Icebergs. It was presented in an exhibition in New York in 1861, just 12 days after the start of the American Civil War. Its original and more politically-charged name (The North) reflected the time's views on the Arctic and on ice itself



BBC- 28th May 2020- (art)

1- Historians	المؤرخون
2- Exploring	يكتشف
3- Collections	المجموعات
4- Climate	مناخ
5- Revealing	يكشف
6- Navigating	ينتقل
7- Captured	أسر
8- Decade	عقد
9- Lured	جذبه
10- Schooner	مركب شراعي
11- Approach	مقاربة
12- Monumental	ضخمة
13- Exhibition	معرض
14- Arctic	القطب الشمالي

### Practise

When was the artist Frederic Edwin Church navigating off the Canadian coast of Newfoundland  
 What captured the public's imagination for much of that decade?  
 Who is Frederic Edwin Church?  
 What did he do about his obsession with the search for the Northwest Passage?

## The quirky charm of Norwegian design

The national temperament of Norway is shy. The design aesthetic is playful and unique. This overlooked country has a Scandi style all of its own. Minimal, functional, good-looking and democratic – Scandinavian design is a major force in furniture and interiors. This corner of northern Europe is awash with mid-century design legends like Arne Jacobsen, Verner Panton, Alvar Aalto and Bruno Mathsson

Among its neighbors, the Norwegian national stereotype is of an uneducated country bumpkin in a knitted sweater, with a fish close at hand. This is an outdated cliché. It is a lowly position in the Scandi design pecking order. It also gave the Norwegian creativity its own flavor, and a potential edge



BBC- 27th May 2020- (design)

1- Temperament	طبع
2- Shy	خجول
3- Aesthetic	جمالية
4- Unique	فريد
5- Overlooked	تم التغاضي عنها
6- Minimal	الحد الأدنى
7- Interiors	الداخلية
8- Major	رائد
9- Stereotype	الصورة النمطية
10- Knitted	محبوك
11- Outdated	عفا عليها الزمن
12- Pecking	نقر
13- Creativity	الإبداع
14- Potential	محتمل
15- Edge	حافة

### Practise

Describe the Scandinavian design?  
 Mention some of Norway's mid-century design legends?  
 What is the Norwegian national stereotype among its neighbors?  
 What is the national temperament of Norway?



## The floral fabric that was banned

It **originated** in India, and came to **dominate** Western **interiors** and fashion. Joobin .Bekhrad **traces** the **fascinating** – and **turbulent** – history of all things ‘chintzy’ In a letter to her sister penned in 1851, the novelist George Eliot gave her opinion on some muslin fabrics. “The quality of the spotted one is best,” she said. She added “but the effect is chintzy”. Eliot is the first to use the term ‘chintzy’. She was most likely **slighting** an **inferior** copy of bona fide chintz. The real thing was **vivid** and **luxuriant**. Its production is something that “modern science still cannot explain,” says Sarah Fee, the **curator** of a future **exhibition** about chintz at the Royal Ontario Museum. “By that time, Britain’s factories flooded world markets with cheap **imitations** of chintz. Industrial **imitation** made it widely available to the masses. They **disassociated** any “original connotation of luxury



BBC- 21st April 2020- (design)

1- Originated	نشأت
2- Dominate	تسيطر
3- Interiors	الداخلية
4- Trace	تتبع
5- Fascinating	ساحر
6- Turbulent	مضطرب
7- Slighting	تستهين
8- Inferior	السفلي
9- Vivid	حية
10- Luxuriant	مترف
11- Curator	أمنية
12- Exhibition	معرض
13- Imitations	التقليد
14- Imitation	تقليد
15- Disassociated	غير مرتبط

### Practise

Where did the chintzy fabric originate?  
 'Who is the first one to use the term 'chintzy'?  
 When did the novelist George Eliot write the letter about the fabric?  
 What did she say about the fabric?

## Christian Louboutin – king of the killer stiletto

His **glamorous**, red-soled shoes **achieved** **totemic status** in pop **culture**. There's a new **exhibition** about shoe and fashion accessories for the **designer** Christian Louboutin. He **showcases** his key **creations**. It includes more than 400 shoe **designs**. He was born in Paris. Louboutin opened his first boutique on Rue Jean-Jacques Rousseau in 1991. One of his first **customers** was Princess Caroline of Monaco. Since then, fans of his designs included Jennifer Lopez, Tina Turner, Beyoncé, Sarah Jessica Parker, actor Blake Lively. Since **producing** his first men's **footwear** in 2010, Leonardo DiCaprio. In 2006, the designer **launched** his first **collection** of handbags. In 2014 his first beauty range. Today, there are 150 Christian Louboutin shops worldwide



BBC- 2nd March 2020 (design)

1- Glamorous	براقة
2- Achieved	حقق
3- Totemic	وثني
4- Status	الحالة
5- Culture	حضارة
6- Exhibition	معرض
7- Designer	مصمم
8- Showcases	يعرض
9- Creations	إبداعات
10- Designs	تصميمات
11- Customers	العملاء
12- Producing	إنتاج
13- Footwear	الأحذية
14- Launched	أطلق
15- Collection	مجموعة

### Practise

Where was the designer Christian Louboutin born?  
 When did Louboutin open his first boutique?  
 Where did Louboutin open his first boutique?  
 Mention some of the fans of his designs?



## Designer Roksanda Ilinić: 'How 'colors bring happiness

There is **definitely** an **element** of **architecture** that **underpins** my work," Roksanda Ilinić tells BBC Designed. "It's really becoming the DNA of who I am as a fashion **designer**

The designer is trained in architecture and **applied arts**. She **explains** how her training **"infiltrated completely"** her **approach**

I always like **fluid** architecture. I think you can see that in my fashion as well." Like architecture, fashion can be like a **"refuge"** she says

She is an **acclaimed colorist**. Ilinić is known for putting **unexpected** colors together. "It's a way of bringing happiness and **confidence**" she says



BBC- 5th December 2019- (design)

1- Definitely	قطعا
2- Element	عنصر
3- Architecture	هندسة معمارية
4- Underpins	يدعم
5- Designer	مصمم
6- Applied arts	الفنون التطبيقية
7- Explains	يشرح
8- Infiltrated	اخترق
9- Approach	نهج
10- Fluid	المرنة
11- Refuge	لجأ
12- Acclaimed	شهير
13- Colorist	ملون
14- Unexpected	غير متوقع
15- Confidence	الثقة

### Practise

What did Roksanda Ilinić say to BBC Designed?

Who is Roksanda Ilinić?

What is she known for?

Why does she put unexpected colors together?

## Ricky Valance: First Welshman to have solo UK Number One dies

Welsh singer Ricky Valance died at the age of 84. Valance was born David Spencer. He became the first Welshman to have a **solo** UK Number One hit with the song Tell Laura I Love Her in 1960

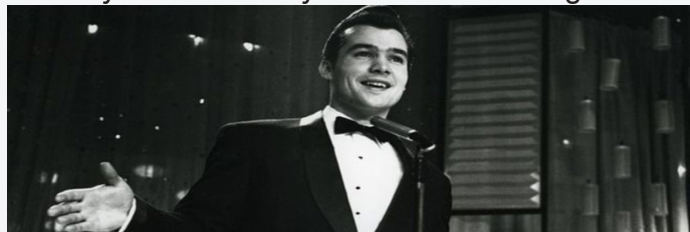
The singer was born in Ynysddu, now in Caerphilly County. He **joined** the RAF aged 17 before going into the music business

He was **diagnosed** with **dementia**. He was in a hospital

Valance was **lead** soprano in his **local church choir** as a child. He then joined the air **force**, where he saw **active service** in **North** Africa. He returned three years later

He started **performing** in clubs in the north of England. Later, he signed and **recorded** Tell Laura I Love Her

The song tells the **tragic story** of a boy called Tommy and his love for a girl called Laura



BBC- 12\6\2020 – (art and entertainment)

1- Solo	منفرد
2- Joined	انضم
3- Diagnosed	تم تشخيصه
4- Dementia	الخرف
5- Lead	الرئيسي
6- Local	محلي
7- Church choir	جوقة الكنيسة
8- Force	فرض
9- Active	نشط
10- Service	الخدمات
11- North	شمال
12- Performing	أداء-يؤدي
13- Recorded	سجل
14- Tragic story	قصة مأساوية

### Practise

How old was Welsh singer Ricky Valance when he died?

What was his diagnosis?

What was his birth name?

When did he become the first Welshman to have a solo UK Number One hit with the song Tell Laura I Love Her



## Irish author Christine Dwyer Hickey wins Walter Scott historical fiction prize

Irish **author** Christine Dwyer Hickey won the £25,000 Walter Scott Prize for **historical fiction**

Her novel The Narrow Land **explores** the marriage of the **artists** Edward and Jo Hop-

per. It was **described** by judges as "a **masterpiece**

. The winner was **announced** on BBC Radio 4's Front Row program

It is hoped that a special **event** can be held at Scott's **Borders** home Abbotsford later in the year

. The book **festival** was moved online. It will begin next month

In a joint **statement**, judges said MS Hickey "quietly, **inexorably** and with **pinpoint perception**" brought the Hoppers' story to life



BBC- 12\6\2020 – (art and entertainment)

1- Author	مؤلف
2- Historical	تاريخي
3- Fiction	خيال
4- Explores	يستكشف
5- Artists	الفنانين
6- Described	موصوف
7- Masterpiece	تحفة
8- Announced	أعلن
9- Event	حدث
10- Borders	الحدود
11- Festival	مهرجان
12- Statement	بيان
13- Inexorably	بلا هوادة
14- Pinpoint	يحدد بدقة
15- Perception	لتصور – الادراك

### Practise

What did the Irish author Christine Dwyer Hickey win?  
 What does her novel "the Narrow Land" explore?  
 How did the judges describe her novel "the Narrow Land"?  
 Where was the book festival held?

## Theatr Clwyd to be modernised in £35m project

. Theater Clwyd will be **renovated** with £35m

. There is a **leaking** roof and poor **disabled** access among problems

. Owners Flintshire **Council** were **warned**. Shows could be **halted**

The **refurbishment** will create a large **extension** to the front of the **theatre**. It includes a new three-storey foyer with a restaurant, bar and cafe

Theater Clwyd officials said "**sticking-plaster** repairs" were no longer enough to **ensure** the building. It opened in 1976. It met modern health and safety standards. It is

**expected** that the Welsh Government will meet the **majority** of the cost, according to the Local Democracy Reporting Service

The local **authority** and the Arts Council of Wales already spent £1m developing the **scheme**



BBC- 13June 2020 - (ARCHITECTURE)

1- Renovated	تم تجديده
2- Leaking	تسريب
3- Disabled	تعطيل
4- Council	مجلس
5- Warned	حذر
6- Halted	توقف
7- Refurbishment	التجديد
8- Extension	تمديد
9- Theatre	مسرح
10- Sticking-plaster	شريط لاصق
11- Ensure	التأكد من
12- Expected	متوقع
13- Majority	أغلبية
14- Authority	السلطة
15- Scheme	مخطط

### Practise

How much does it cost to renovate the Clwyd Theater?  
 What are the problems in the theater?  
 When was the theater opened?  
 Who will pay for the renovations?



## Judge Judy to end in 2021 after 25 years

Judy Sheindlin is one of US daytime TV's biggest stars. She **revealed** her **long-run-ning** CBS show Judge Judy will end next year after 25 seasons. In an interview with Ellen DeGeneres, to be **aired** on Monday, the 77-year-old said she would **launch** a new show on another, unnamed network in 2022. "I've had a 25-year marriage with CBS and it's been successful," Sheindlin said in a **clip released** online. According to Sheindlin, CBS is **seeking** to **utilize** repeats of Judge Judy, **instead of** **commissioning further** series. Sheindlin said her **desire** to continue working led her to the **decision** to launch a new show. It is **titled** Judy **Justice**. It will not air on CBS. She said the new show "would be going elsewhere" while reruns of her old shows go into **syndication**.



BBC- 2 March 2020- (art and entertainment)

1- Revealed	أظهرت
2- Long-running	على المدى الطويل
3- Aired	بثت
4- Launch	إطلاق
5- Released	أصدرت
6- Seeking	تسعى
7- Utilize	اعتماد
8- Instead	بدل من
9- Commissioning	بدأ العمل على
10- Further	بالإضافة
11- Desire	رغبة
12- Decision	القرار
13- Titled	بعنوان
14- Justice	عدالة
15- Syndication	ترويج

### Practise

Who is Judy Sheindlin?  
What did she reveal?  
What is CBS seeking?  
What is the name of her new show?

## Slovakia: Deadly knife attack at primary school in Vrutky

A school **deputy** was killed. Children **wounded** in an **apparent** knife **attack** in northern Slovakia. The attacker is a 22-year-old man. He was a **former** pupil. He **broke into** the school in the town of Vrutky. Police said they later shot dead the attacker. The **situation** was under control. Among those taken to hospital with **stab** wounds were two children. The school includes a **kindergarten**, **primary** school and **senior school**. Police chief Gen Milan Lucansky **described** how the attacker broke a glass door to enter the school. He used a knife when **confronted** with the school's deputy head. The deputy was fatally wounded and the **caretaker** was also hurt. Then ran into the nearest classroom. He seriously wounding a female teacher and injuring two children. The **suspect** tried to escape, pursued by the caretaker, he added.



BBC- 11 June 2020- (society)

1- Deputy	وكيل مدرسه
2- Wounded	جرح
3- Apparent	واضح
4- Attack	هجوم
5- Former	السابق
6- Broke into	إقتحم
7- Situation	موقف
8- Stab	طعنة
9- Kindergarten	روضة أطفال
10- Primary	ابتدائي
11- Senior school	المدرسة الثانوية
12- Described	وصفت
13- Confronted	واجه
14- Caretaker	ناظر
15- Suspect	مشتبه فيه

### Practise

What happened in northern Slovakia school?  
Who was the attacker?  
What happened to the attacker?  
How did the Police chief Gen Milan Lucansky describe the incident?



## Kathy Sullivan: The woman who's made history in sea and space

Making **headlines** is never something that **motivated** Kathy Sullivan. Already in the history books as the first US woman to complete a spacewalk in 1984. The 68-year-old found herself in the news again this week. She became the first woman to travel almost seven miles (11km) to reach the lowest known point in the ocean. The two **missions represent** two **extremes** of a lifelong **passion** for Dr. Sullivan. She wanted to understand the world around her as much as possible. "I was always a **pretty adventurous** and **curious** child with interests wider and more **varied** than the **stereotype** of a little girl," Sullivan told the BBC in a phone interview from the Pacific Ocean. She was born in New Jersey in 1951. She spent her childhood in California. Her father was an **aerospace** engineer. He along with her mother, would always **encourage** their two children to think freely and join in with **discussions**.



BBC- 14\6\2020-( women)

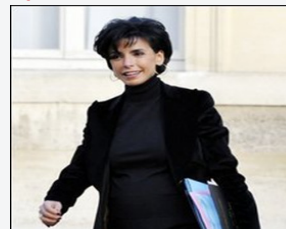
1- Headlines	العناوين
2- Motivated	متحفز ، مندفع
3- Missions	البعثات
4- Represent	تمثل
5- Extremes	الحدود القصوى
6- Passion	شغف
7- Pretty	جميلة
8- Adventurous	مغامر
9- Curious	فضولي
10- Varied	متنوع
11- Stereotype	الصورة النمطية
12- Aerospace	الفضاء
13- Encourage	تشجيع
14- Discussions	مناقشات

### Practise

Who was the first US woman to complete a spacewalk?  
When did she do that?  
What is her latest achievement?  
Where was she born?

## Superwoman' Dati riles French'

French Justice **Minister** Rachida Dati came under fire from women's groups. She returned to work just five days after giving birth. Ms. Dati **attended** a **cabinet** meeting on Wednesday. It was hours after leaving a Paris **clinic** with her new daughter. **Activists** said the move set a bad example for women. It puts **pressure** on new mothers to return to work quickly. Ms Dati gave birth by **Caesarean**. It was on 2 January. She told **reporters** she felt fine on her first day back at work. This is **scandalous**," Maya Sturduts from the National **Collective** for the **Rights** of Women" told AFP news **agency**. Women in France are **guaranteed** by law 16 weeks of paid **maternity leave**. The French **labour** code does not apply to ministers like Ms Dati.



BBC- 9 January 2009- (women)

1- Minister	وزير
2- Attended	حضر
3- a cabinet meeting	اجتماع لمجلس الوزراء
4- Clinic	عيادة
5- Activists	نشطاء
6- Pressure	الضغط
7- Caesarean	عملية قيصرية
8- Reporters	مراسلون
9- Scandalous	فضيحة
10- Collective	جماعي
11- Rights	حقوق
12- Agency	وكالة
13- Guaranteed	مضمون
14- Maternity leave	إجازة الأمومة

### Practise

Why was French Minister of Justice Rachida Dati severely criticized by women's groups?  
What did the Activists say about what she did?  
When did she give birth?  
What did she tell the reporters?



## The untold story of the Wild West's black cowboys

The image of a **typical** American cowboy is a **rough-hewn** white guy in dirt **stained** blue jeans, cowboy hat and boots. It is a **staple** of Western movies and modern country music. It gives an incomplete picture. Many cowboys on the American **frontier** in the 19th century were black. As many as one in four, by some **estimates**. Their **presence** in history and within the cowboy **community** today is hardly **recognized**. A **handful** of movies featured black cowboys in the Wild West, including Quentin Tarantino's "Django Unchained" and Clint Eastwood's "Unforgiving". Some black cowboys, **notably** Bill Pickett in the 1900s, became **popular** rodeo stars. **Otherwise**, black cowboys are rarely **depicted** in art or popular culture.



CNN- 4th July 2019-(arts)

1- Typical	نموذجي
2- Rough-hewn	محفور بخشونة
3- Stained	ملطخ
4- Staple	أساسي
5- Frontier	حدود
6- Estimates	التقديرات
7- Presence	حضور
8- Community	مجتمع
9- Recognized	المعترف بها
10- Handful	حفنة
11- Featured	ظهرت
12- Notably	بشكل ملحوظ
13- Popular	شائع-مشهور
14- Otherwise	غير ذلك
15- Depicted	يصور

### Practise

What is the image of a typical American cowboy?  
Why is this image incomplete?  
What movies talked about black cowboys?  
When did Bill Pickett become popular rodeo star?

## Trump said he took hydroxychloroquine to prevent coronavirus, but new study shows that doesn't work

There's a new study showing that hydroxychloroquine doesn't **prevent infection** with Covid-19. This study is the first of its kind after many studies showing that the **medication** is useless with Covid-19 **patients** in the hospitals. President Trump said he took hydroxychloroquine last month, after he found out that his **personal valet** had the coronavirus. Over the past few months, the media was **covering** the University of Minnesota study. Dr. David Boulware, the **author** of the new study, says the president's doctor sent him an email on May 9, asking his **opinion** about giving the **medication** to the president. He also asked about the results of the study and the right **dose**. Boulware said to the president's doctor that no research **confirmed** that this drug might work. It also has **side effects** such as **nausea** and **vomiting**.



CNN-2129 GMT (0529 HKT) June 3, 2020 (Health)

1- Prevent	تمنع
2- Infection	عدوى
3- Medication	دواء
4- Patients	المرضى
5- Personal	شخصي
6- Valet	خادم
7- Covering	تغطية
8- Author	مؤلف
9- Opinion	رأي
10- Medication	دواء
11- Dose	جرعة
12- Confirmed	تم تأكيد
13- Side effects	أعراض جانبية
14- Nausea	الغثيان
15- Vomiting	التقيؤ

### Practise

When did the President's doctor send an email to David Boulware?  
Why did the President's doctor send him an email?  
What was David Boulware's answer?  
What are the side effects of hydroxychloroquine?



## Anthrax Attacks Fast Facts 2001

There are three types of **anthrax** infection that can **transfer**: (through the **skin**), (through the **lungs**; the most deadly) and (through **digestion**). Another type appeared among **heroin-injecting** users in northern Europe. It was called **injection** anthrax. Sick animals can transfer the infection. Anthrax was the reason for many **plagues** over the ages. It killed both humans and **livestock**. It **appeared** in World War I as a **biological** weapon. The CDC **categorizes** anthrax as a Category A agent: one that **poses** the greatest threat on public health; one that may spread widely or need public **awareness** and **requires** planning to face it



CNN June 4, 2020 (Health)

1- Anthrax	الجمرة الخبيثة
2- Transfer	تنتقل
3- Skin	بشرة
4- Lungs	رئتين
5- Digestion	الهضم
6- Heroin-injecting	حقن الهيروين
7- Injection	حقنة
8- Plagues	الأوبئة
9- Livestock	الماشية
10- Appeared	ظهر
11- Biological	بيولوجي
12- Poses	يطرح
13- Awareness	الوعي
14- Requires	يستوجب

### Practise

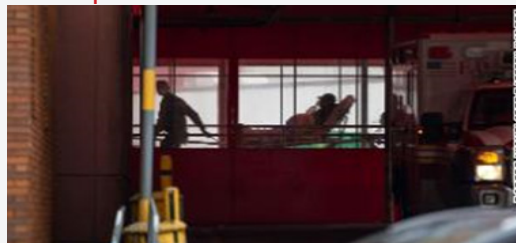
How does anthrax transfer?  
What is the other type that appeared among heroin-injecting users?  
Where did it appear?  
How does the CDC categorize anthrax?

## Coronavirus may not be mutating, but experts say there is still potential for danger

CNN) \_\_Health **experts** say that Covid-19 is not **mutating**, but that doesn't mean it's) not dangerous

There's no **evidence** that the coronavirus is changing to become more **severe** or more **transmittable**. Maria Van Kerkhove, World Health **Organization** infectious disease **epidemiologist** said Wednesday at a news **briefing**. She also said that **inaction** by people and local governments could increase its **spread**

According to data from Johns Hopkins University, there're almost 20,000 new cases of Covid -19 in the US. The **officials** warn that packed **protests** over the death in police **custody** of George Floyd could spread the **pandemic** that has killed at least 107,175 people nationwide



CNN June 4, 2020 (Health)

1- Experts	خبراء
2- Mutating	متحور
3- Evidence	دليل
4- Severe	شديد
5- Transmittable	قابل للانتقال
6- Organization	منظمة
7- Infectious	معد
8- Epidemiologist	عالم الأوبئة
9- Briefing	توجيهات
10- Inaction	التقاعس
11- Spread	الانتشار
12- Officials	المسؤولون
13- Protests	الاحتجاجات
14- Custody	عهدة
15- Pandemic	جائحة

### Practise

How many new cases of Covid-19 virus are in the United States now?  
What do officials warn about?  
How many people have died from COVID-19 across the country?  
What do the health experts say about COVID-19?



## Five dead in newest Ebola outbreak in Congo, UNICEF says

CNN -The United Nations Children's Fund said on Monday there's a new outbreak of the Ebola virus in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Five people died, including a 15-year-old girl

The deaths occurred between the 18th and 30th of May but they were only confirmed as Ebola-related yesterday." UNICEF said in a statement Earlier Monday, World Health Organization Director-General Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus tweeted news that six cases had been reported in Mbandaka, in the country's northwest Equateur province. It's the country's 11th outbreak of the potentially deadly virus. It spreads through bodily fluids



CNN June 2, 2020 (Health)

1- The United Nations Children's Fund	منظمة الأمم المتحدة للطفولة
2- Outbreak	التفشي
3- Occurred	حدث
4- Confirmed	تم تأكيد
5- Related	ذات صلة
6- Statement	بيان
7- Earlier	سابقا
8- Director-General	المدير العام
9- Cases	حالات
10- Reported	ذكرت
11- Province	مقاطعة
12- Outbreak	التفشي
13- Potentially	يحتمل أن
14- Spreads	ينتشر
15- Fluids	سوائل

### Practise

How many times has the Ebola virus been spread in the Democratic Republic of the Congo?

How does the virus spread?

What did World Health Organization Director-General Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus tweet about earlier Monday

How many people have died from the new Ebola virus outbreak in the Democratic Republic of Congo?

## Julia Louis-Dreyfus reveals how support system helped her power through harrowing cancer battle

Julia Louis-Dreyfus has a new lease on life following her cancer battle and is giving thanks to everyone helped her in beating cancer. The funny woman, 59, suffered from stage 2 breast cancer. She says that her family supported her. The "Veep" performer announced her breast cancer diagnosis in September 2017. She had a double mastectomy. Louis-Dreyfus, who also went through six rounds of chemotherapy, revealed she was cancer-free and returned to work in 2018. Louis-Dreyfus said she had constant support from her friends and family



Fox New - April 15, 2020 (Health)

1- Lease	عقد الإيجار
2- Battle	معركة
3- Beating	التغلب
4- Suffered	عانى
5- Stage	مرحلة
6- Breast cancer	سرطان الثدي
7- Supported	أيد
8- Performer	المؤدي
9- Announced	أعلن
10- Diagnosis	التشخيص
11- Went through	مرت ب
12- Chemotherapy	العلاج الكيميائي
13- Revealed	كشفت
14- Constant	مستمر

### Practise

What did Julia Louis-Dreyfus suffer from?

Who supported her in beating cancer?

When was she diagnosed with breast cancer?

How old is she?



## Thousands oppose new Velindre cancer hospital site

More than 7,500 people **signed** a **petition** **opposing** the **site** of a new cancer hospital. The new £180m **facility** is set to be built on **the Northern Meadows fields** in Whitchurch, Cardiff.

There are **concerns** about the loss of green space and the **impact** the **development** will have on the **environment**.

Velindre University NHS **Trust** said the **fields** are the only **suitable** location.

**Petition** organizer Tessa Marshall **argued** there is no need to build a hospital on the fields.



BBC News -4 June 2020)  
(Health

### Practise

How many people have signed a petition opposing the new cancer hospital website?  
Who is the Petition organizer?  
What was her argument?  
When will the hospital be built?

1- Signed	وقعت
2- Petition	عريضة
3- Opposing	معارضة
4- Site	موقع
5- Facility	منشأة
6- The Northern Meadows fields	حقول المروج الشمالية
7- Concerns	المخاوف
8- Impact	تأثير
9- Development	تطوير
10- Environment	بيئة
11- Trust	ثقة
12- Fields	مجالات
13- Suitable	مناسب
14- Petition	عريضة
15- Argued	جادل

## Coeliac awareness week: 'I looked 'pregnant all the time

I looked and felt pregnant all the time. Getting **diagnosed** made the world of difference.

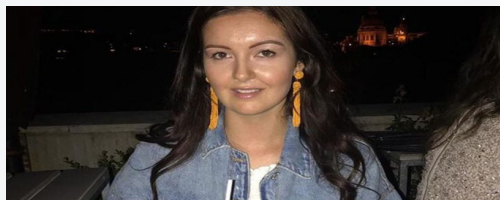
Natasha King isn't talking about being overweight, she's referring to finding out she had **autoimmune disorder**, **coeliac disease**.

I was diagnosed at 18 and was completely **unaware** that I had the **disease** my whole life," the 21-year-old tells Radio 1 Newsbeat.

Coeliac disease is a condition caused by a **reaction** to gluten, and mostly affects the small **intestine**. It can cause **bloating**, **diarrhea** and loss of **appetite**.

According to Coeliac UK, the disease is **common** and **affects** one in 100 people.

Only 30% of people with the **condition** know the diagnosis. The Coeliac UK **estimates** there are nearly half a million people who have it, but don't know.



BBC-16 May 2020 (Health)

### Practise

What symptoms did Natasha King exhibit before her disease was diagnosed?  
What was her diagnosis?  
How many people suffer from coeliac disease?  
What is coeliac disease?

1- Diagnosed	تم تشخيصه
2- Referring	تشير
3- Autoimmune disorder	اضطراب المناعة الذاتية
4- Coeliac disease	مرض الاضطرابات الهضمية
5- Unaware	غير مدرك
6- Disease	مرض
7- Reaction	رد فعل
8- Intestine	الأمعاء
9- Bloating	الانتفاخ
10- Diarrhea	إسهال
11- Appetite	شهية
12- Common	شائع
13- Affects	يؤثر
14- Condition	حالة
15- Estimates	التقديرات



## Malaria «completely stopped» by microbe

.Malaria **spreads** by the **bite** of **infected mosquitoes**  
Scientists **discovered** a microbe that **protects** mosquitoes from being infected with .malaria  
.The team in Kenya and the UK are **hopeful** this may **control** the disease  
They think it's going to be a big **discovery**. **Protecting** mosquitoes could also protect .people  
The **researchers** are now testing two **solution**. The first one is to **release** infected .mosquitoes into the **wild**. The second is to use **spores** to stop the disease



(May 2020 (Health and science 4

1- Spreads	ينتشر
2- Bite	عضة
3- Infected	مصاب
4- Mosquitoes	البعوض
5- Discovered	اكتشف
6- Protects	يحمي
7- Hopeful	متفائل
8- Control	يسيطر
9- Discovery	اكتشاف
10- Protecting	حماية
11- Researchers	الباحثين
12- Solution	حل
13- Release	إطلاق سراح
14- Wild	بري
15- Spores	الأبواغ

### Practise

How does Malaria spread?  
What did the Scientists discover?  
What do the Scientists think about that discovery?  
What are the two solutions which the researchers are now testing?

## Italian woman prepares olives during brain tumor operation

Brain **operation** patients get asked to play the **violin** or the guitar during **surgery**.  
.There is no one before **stuffs** olives on the operating table  
A 60-year-old Italian woman did just that during a **procedure** to remove a **tumor**. The .tumor was in her **left temporal lobe**  
The **neurosurgeon** at Ancona's Riuniti hospital said the procedure took two and a .half hour. It went very well  
.He said his patient **prepared** 90 olives in an hour  
**Awake** brain surgery, is used to treat some neurological **conditions**. Such as tumors that affect the areas of the brain **responsible** for vision, **movement** or speech. To help the surgeon try to **inflict** minimal damage on healthy tissue, the patient can be .asked questions or **engaged** in an activity during the operation



BBC- 10\6\2020 (Health)

1- Operation	عملية
2- Violin	كمان
3- Surgery	جراحة
4- Stuffs	تحشو
5- Procedure	عملية
6- Left temporal lobe	الفص الصدغي الأيسر
7- Neurosurgeon	جراح الأعصاب
8- Prepared	أعدت
9- Awake	مستيقظ
10- Conditions	حالات
11- Responsible	مسؤول
12- Movement	حركة
13- Inflict	يلحق
14- Engaged	المشاركة

### Practise

What did the Italian woman do during her awake brain surgery?  
How many olives did she stuff?  
Where was her tumor?  
How long did the procedure take?



## Two people just got the plague in China — yes, the Black Death plague

Two people in China are being **treated** for **plague**, **authorities** said Tuesday. It's the second time the disease, the same one that caused the Black Death. It was one of the deadliest **pandemics** in human history. It is **detected** again in the **region** in May. A Mongolian couple died from **bubonic** plague after eating the raw **kidney** of a **marmot**, a local **folk** health **remedy**.

The two recent patients, from the Chinese **province** of Inner Mongolia, were **diagnosed** with **pneumonic** plague by doctors in the Chinese capital Beijing, according to state media Xinhua. They are now receiving treatment in Beijing's Chaoyang District. Authorities implemented **preventative** control measures.



CNN- November 14, 2019 (Health)

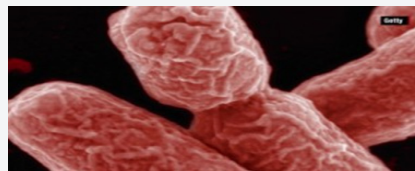
1- Treated	عالج
2- Plague	طاعون
3- Authorities	السلطات
4- Pandemics	الأوبئة
5- Detected	رصد
6- Region	منطقة
7- Bubonic plague	وباء الطاعون اللمفاوي
8- Kidney	الكلية
9- Marmot	المرموط نوع من القوارض
10- Folk	شعبي
11- Remedy	علاج
12- Province	المحافظة
13- Diagnosed	تم تشخيصه
14- Pneumonic	مصاب بالتهاب رئوي
15- Preventative	وقائي

### Practise

What did the authorities in china announce on Tuesday?  
 What is Black Death?  
 Why did the Mongolian couple die from bubonic plague?  
 What were the two recent patients, from the Chinese province of Inner Mongolia diagnosed with?

## Over 40,000 pounds of ground beef recalled due to E. coli concerns

A New Jersey company is recalling nearly 43,000 pounds of raw ground beef products. They may be **contaminated** with E. coli O157:H7, the US **Department** of **Agriculture's** Food Safety and **Inspection** Service announced Saturday. The **raw ground beef** products produced by Lakeside **Refrigerated** Services, a company in Swedesboro, New Jersey, were shipped to **retail** locations nationwide, according to FSIS. The recalled products were produced on June 1 and have the **establishment** number "EST. 46841" inside the USDA mark of **inspection**. E. coli O157:H7 is a **potentially** deadly bacterium. It can cause **dehydration** and **abdominal cramps** 2-8 days (3-4 days, on average) after **exposure** the organism," reads the recall notice from FSIS. "While most people recover within a week, some develop a type of kidney failure called hemolytic uremic **syndrome**."



CNN- June 14, 2020 (Health)

1- Contaminated	ملوثة
2- Department	قسم
3- Agriculture	الزراعة
4- Inspection	تفتيش
5- Raw ground beef	لحم بقري نيء مفروم
6- Refrigerated	مبردة
7- Retail	بيع بالتجزئة
8- Nationwide	على الصعيد الوطني
9- Establishment	مؤسسة
10- Inspection	تفتيش
11- Potentially	يحتمل
12- Dehydration	جفاف
13- Abdominal cramps	المغص
14- Exposure	التعرض
15- Syndrome	متلازمة

### Practise

Why is a New Jersey company recalling raw ground beef products?  
 How much contaminated raw ground beef the company is recalling?  
 What is the name of the contaminated beef manufacturer?  
 What is "E. coli O157:H7"?

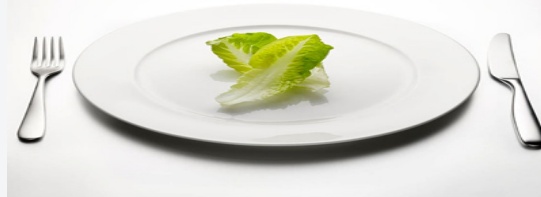


## Eating Disorders Awareness Week 2014: you can be too obsessed with 'healthy' eating

I began teaching body image lessons in schools in 2007. Back then, **teenagers** were **concerned** with the **aesthetics** of the body. They became **obsessed** with the **notion** of 'health

On the face of it, this appears to be **progression**. Most young people's ideas about what **constitutes** health are **deviated**. They're also being **encouraged** by certain **sectors** of the medical **community**. The media and **industries** intent on selling them potentially dangerous 'health' products

In my **experience**, most teenagers believe that health can be **assessed** by factors like weight and body shape. When I ask them how we know if we are healthy, they will **invariably** suggest hopping on the scales or looking in a mirror, rather than consulting our lifestyle choices



Al Jazeera- Monday 24 February 2014 (Health)

1- Teenagers	المراهقين
2- Concerned	المعنية
3- Aesthetics	جماليات
4- Obsessed	مهموس
5- Notion	خيالي
6- Progression	تقدم
7- Constitutes	يشكل
8- Deviated	انحرفت
9- Encouraged	شجع
10- Sectors	القطاعات
11- Community	تواصل اجتماعي
12- Industries	الصناعات
13- Experience	تجربة
14- Assessed	تقيم
15- Invariably	بثبات

### Practise

What are the teenagers concerned with?  
 What are the thoughts of young people about health?  
 Who encourages young people to these ideas?  
 How do some sectors benefit from the distortion of what is health for young people?

## Al-Qaeda chief in North Africa Abdelmalek Droukdel killed - France

The French **government** says Droukdel died on the hands of France and partner forces

France says it killed the **leader** of al-Qaeda in North Africa, Abdelmalek Droukdel, in an **operation** in Mali

**Defense Minister** Florence Parley **declared** the death of Abdelmalek Droukdel on Wednesday

The French forces **arrested** a **senior Islamic State group commander** in Mali in May

The French operations sent **severe** hits to the **terrorist groups**  
 As head of Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), Droukdel was in **charge** of all groups in North Africa and also **commanded** al-Qaeda's Sahel group, Jamaat Nus-rat al-Islam wal-Muslimin (JNIM)



BBC- 6\6\2020 (politics)

1- Government	حكومة
2- Leader	زعيم
3- Operation	عملية
4- Defense Minister	وزير الدفاع
5- Declared	أعلن
6- Arrested	القي القبض
7- Senior Islamic State group commander	كبير قادة تنظيم الدولة الإسلامية
8- Severe	شديد
9- Terrorist groups	الجماعات الإرهابية
10- In charge	مسؤول عن
11- Commanded	أمر

### Practise

How did Droukdel die?  
 Who is Abdelmalek Droukdel?  
 Where did Abdelmalek Droukdel die?  
 What terrorist groups headed by Droukdel?



## Unarmed Palestinian man shot dead by police in Jerusalem

Israeli police officers **secure** the **area** of Lion's **Gate** in Jerusalem's Old City on Saturday, May 30

**Jerusalem** (CNN) The police killed an **unarmed** Palestinian man in Jerusalem on Saturday. Israeli police said **officers thought** the man had a **gun**. They killed him when he **refused** to stop for them

He was 32-year-old. His name is Eyad Rawhi Al-Halaq from the Wadi Al-Joz area of Jerusalem. He had **autism**, and the **mental** age of a six-year-old child. He was on his way to his **special educational needs** school when they killed him

A police **spokesman later** said that officers found no **weapon** on him



CNN- May 31, 2020 (politics)

1- Secure	تأمين
2- Area	منطقة
3- Gate	بوابة
4- Jerusalem	القدس
5- Unarmed	أعزل
6- Officers	الضباط
7- Thought	اعتقد
8- Gun	بندقية
9- Refused	رفض
10- Autism	مرض التوحد
11- Mental	عقلي
12- Special educational needs	الاحتياجات التعليمية الخاصة
13- Spokesman	المتحدث الرسمي
14- Later	لاحقا
15- Weapon	سلاح

### Practise

What did the Israeli police do in Jerusalem on Saturday?

Why did the police kill the man?

Who is the dead man?

Where was Eyad going to?

## The black British history you may not know about

Lavinia Stennett says that black people **existed** in Britain and were **pioneers, inventors, icons**. Then **colonialism** happened. It shaped the **experiences** of black people. "She says: "that is not all we are

Lavinia Stennett is the **founder** of The Black **Curriculum**. It's an **organization** which teaches black British history in schools. She is **campaigning** for Education Secretary Gavin Williamson to make it **compulsory**

The death of George Floyd in America **inspired** thousands of people in Britain. They **demand** justice. They march through the streets of our biggest cities

Black Lives Matter **protesters** here insist that the UK "is not innocent". Some **commentators** questioned whether racism exists in Britain, and to what extent



BBC-9\6\2020 (politics)

1- Existed	موجود
2- Pioneers	الرواد
3- Inventors	المخترعين
4- Icons	الرموز
5- Colonialism	الاستعمار
6- Experiences	خبرة
7- Founder	مؤسس
8- Curriculum	منهاج دراسي
9- Organization	منظمة
10- Campaigning	يقوم بحملة انتخابية
11- Compulsory	إلزامي
12- Inspired	ألهم
13- Demand	الطلب
14- Protesters	المتظاهرين
15- Commentators	المعلقين

### Practise

What does Lavinia Stennett say about black people?

Who is Lavinia Stennett?

What is the Black Curriculum?

What resulted from the death of George Floyd?



## North Korea halts all communications with South in row over leafleting

North Korea said it will **cut off** all inter-Korean **communication** lines with the South. This includes a **hotline** between the two nations' leaders. The North said this was the first in a series of actions. it **described** South Korea as "the **enemy**". Daily calls to a **liaison** office in the North Korean **border** city of Kaesong, will cease from Tuesday. The two states **established** the office to **reduce tensions** after talks in 2018. North and South Korea are technically still at war. There's no peace **agreement** between them. The Korean War ended in 1953. **Military** communication channels will also be cut, North Korea said. Defector groups from South Korea sent **leaflets** into the North. The north took the leaflet campaign as a hostile act.



BBC- 9\6\2020 (politics)

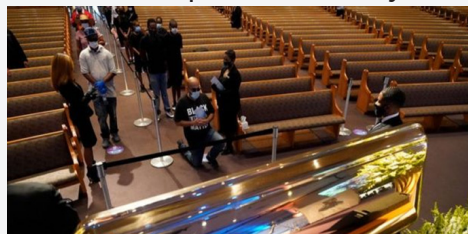
1- Cut off	قطع
2- Communication	الاتصالات
3- Hotline	الخط الساخن
4- Described	وصف
5- Enemy	العدو
6- Liaison	الاتصال
7- Border	الحدود
8- Established	أنشئت
9- Reduce	خفض
10- Tensions	التوترات
11- Agreement	اتفاق
12- Military	الجيش
13- Defector	المنشق
14- Leaflets	منشورات
15- Campaign	حملة

### Practise

What will North Korea do?  
How did North Korea describe South Korea?  
When will Daily calls to a liaison office in the North Korean border city of Kaesong cease?  
Why did the two states establish the office?

## George Floyd murder suspect Derek Chauvin has bail set at \$1.25m

The Minneapolis ex-policeman accused of killing unarmed black man George Floyd. (made his first **court appearance**. His **bail** was set at \$1.25m (£1m). **Prosecutors** cited the "**severity** of the charges" and public **outrage** are the reason for upping his **bail** from \$1m. Derek Chauvin faces charges of second-degree murder and **manslaughter**. Three other **arresting** officers are **charged** with aiding and **abetting** murder. Mr. Floyd's death in May led to **global** protests and calls for police **reform**. Mr. Chauvin, who is white, knelt on Mr. Floyd's neck for almost nine minutes. He killed him. Mr. Chauvin was arresting Mr. Floyd's in Minneapolis on 25 May. He and the three other police officers **got fired**.



BBC- 8 June 2020 (politics)

1- Court	محكمة
2- Appearance	ظهور
3- Bail	الكفالة
4- Prosecutors	النيابة
5- Severity	خطورة
6- Outrage	الغضب
7- Bail	الكفالة
8- Manslaughter	قتل
9- Arresting	اعتقال
10- Charged	متهم
11- Abetting	تحريض
12- Global	عالمي
13- Reform	إصلاح
14- Got fired	طرد

### Practise

Who is Derek Chauvin?  
How much was his bail?  
What was the reason for upping his bail?  
Describe the events of the murder?



## US Democrats introduce sweeping legislation to reform police

US Democrats in Congress **proposed** sweeping legislation to **reform** American police. This is after weeks of protests against police **brutality** and **racism**. The bill would make it easier to **prosecute** police for **misconduct**, **ban chokeholds**, and addresses racism. It comes as Minneapolis lawmakers **vowed** to **disband** the city's police force. The death of George Floyd at the hands of a white officer there **sparked** national **pressure** for change. However, it was unclear whether **Republicans**, who control the US Senate, would support the Justice in Policing Act of 2020. US President Donald Trump wrote on Twitter that "the Radical Left Democrats want to defund and abandon our Police. Sorry, I want LAW & ORDER".



BBC- 9\6\2020 (politics)

1- Proposed	المقترحة
2- Sweeping	كاسح
3- Legislation	التشريع
4- Reform	إعادة تشكيل
5- Brutality	وحشية
6- Racism	عنصرية
7- Prosecute	محاكمة
8- Misconduct	سوء السلوك
9- Ban	المنع
10- Chokeholds	خنق
11- Vowed	نذر
12- Disband	تسريح
13- Sparked	حرض - أثار
14- Pressure	الضغط
15- Republicans	الجمهوريون

### Practise

What did US Democrats in Congress do?  
Why did they propose the reform?  
What was included in the bill presented by US Democrats in Congress?  
What did Trump write in his tweet?

## Burundi President Pierre Nkurunziza dies of 'cardiac arrest' at 55

Burundi's President Pierre Nkurunziza, aged 55, died after **suffering** a **cardiac arrest**, the government says. He was admitted to hospital on Saturday after feeling unwell. His condition **improved** but on Monday he had a cardiac arrest. **Efforts** to **revive** him were unsuccessful, officials say. Mr. Nkurunziza ruled for 15 years. He was due to **step down** in August. In 2015, the **announcement** that he would run for a third term **plunged** the country into **chaos**. It **sparked** anger. Some people questioned the **legality** of a third-term bid. There was a failed coup **attempt**. Hundreds of people died in **clashes** and tens of thousands **fled** the country.



BBC-9\6\2020-(politics)

1- Suffering	يعانى من
2- Cardiac arrest	توقف القلب
3- Admitted	ادخل
4- Improved	تحسن
5- Efforts	جهود
6- Revive	إنعاش
7- Step down	تنحى
8- Announcement	إعلان
9- Plunged	أوقع
10- Chaos	الفوضى
11- Sparked	حرض - أثار
12- Legality	الشرعية
13- Attempt	محاولة
14- Clashes	اشتباكات
15- Fled	هرب

### Practise

How many years did Mr. Nkurunziza rule?  
When was he due to step down?  
What happened to him?  
How old was he when he died?



## Australian police probe Aboriginal boy's arrest after video emerges

An Australian policeman has been placed on "restricted duties". He tripped up an Aboriginal boy. The boy was then pinned to the ground. There's a video showing the incident. The video shows New South Wales Police officer and two colleagues holding the boy down. The incident ended in the boy's arrest and subsequent release. He was taken to hospital briefly for observation. NSW Police said its professional standards unit would investigate. The incident happened in the Sydney suburb of Surry Hills on Monday. It came to public attention after it was shared on Facebook. Australian media reported the boy was 16 or 17.



BBC-2 June 2020--(politics)

1- Restricted	مقيدة
2- Duties	مهام
3- Tripped up	عرقل
4- Aboriginal	السكان الأصليين
5- Pinned	مثبت
6- Incident	حادث
7- Colleagues	زملاء العمل
8- Incident	حادث
9- Subsequent	لاحق
10- Release	إطلاق سراح
11- Briefly	موجز
12- Observation	الملاحظة
13- Standards	المعايير
14- Investigate	التحقيق
15- Attention	انتباه

### Practise

Who has been placed on "restricted duties"?  
Why has the Australian policeman been placed on "restricted duties"?  
What does the video of the incident show?  
Where was the incident?

## Nabeel Rajab: Bahraini human rights activist freed from jail

Bahrain released a leading human rights activist. He was sentenced to five years in jail for criticizing the government on social media. Nabeel Rajab, 55, was in prison since 2016. He was convicted of offences including "spreading fake news". Rights groups condemned Rajab's treatment. A UN panel called for his release. On Tuesday, Rajab's lawyer said his client would serve the remainder of his sentence in a non-custodial setting. Nabeel has been released. He is on his way home now," Mohammed Al-Jishi told the AFP news agency. "The court finally agreed to grant [him] an alternative sentence."



BBC- 9 June 2020--(politics)

1- Activist	ناشط
2- Sentenced	حكم
3- Criticizing	ينتقد
4- Convicted	حكم عليه
5- Offences	الجرائم
6- Condemned	أدان
7- Treatment	معاملة
8- Panel	فريق
9- Release	إطلاق سراح
10- Client	زبون
11- Serve	تخدم
12- Remainder	بقية
13- Non-custodial	خارج السجن
14- Agency	وكالة
15- Alternative	بديل

### Practise

Why was Nabeel Rajab in jail?  
Who called for his release?  
How old is he?  
How long was he in prison?



## Mike Pompeo criticizes HSBC for backing Hong Kong security law

US Secretary of State Mike Pompeo **criticized** banking giant HSBC. It supports China's move to **impose** new security **legislation** in Hong Kong. Mr. Pompeo also said the US stood with its **allies** against China's "**coercive bully tactics**". The Trump **administration** **repeatedly** attacked Beijing for what it says is an **attempt** to end Hong Kong's **autonomy**. HSBC, which is UK-based but was formed in Hong Kong in 1865, **declined** to **comment** on Mr. Pompeo's remarks. US-China ties **deteriorated rapidly** since the start of the year over Hong Kong.



BBC- 10\6\2020 (politics)

1- Criticized	منقذ
2- Impose	فرض
3- Legislation	التشريع
4- Allies	حلفاء
5- Coercive	قسري
6- Bully	المتنمر
7- Tactics	تكتيكات
8- Administration	الإدارة
9- Repeatedly	مرارا
10- Attempt	محاولة
11- Autonomy	الحكم الذاتي
12- Declined	تراجع
13- Comment	تعليق
14- Deteriorated	تدهورت
15- Rapidly	بسرعة

### Practise

Whom did US Secretary of State Mike Pompeo criticize?  
Why did he criticize HSBC?  
Where was HSBC formed?  
When was HSBC formed?

## Martin Gugino: Donald Trump's police scanner tweet fact-checked

President Donald Trump **suggested** a man pushed over by police during **protests** in the US city of Buffalo last week was trying to "**scan police communications to black out the equipment**". **Footage** of 75-year-old Martin Gugino shows him **approaching** police lines **holding up** a mobile phone. He points the phone at one of the officers. One of the police officers pushes Mr Gugino over. He was later taken to hospital. He left hospital on Tuesday. From the **clip**, it's not possible to tell what he was doing with the phone. We see no **evidence** to **suggest** he was trying to **scan** police **devices**. It is also not clear how police equipment could be **interfered** with in this way.



BBC- 9 June 2020 (politics)

1- Suggested	اقترح
2- Protests	الاحتجاجات
3- Scan	مسح
4- Communications	مجال الاتصالات
5- Black out	تعطيم
6- Equipment	معدات
7- Footage	لقطات
8- Approaching	يقترب
9- Holding up	يمسك
10- Clip	مقطع
11- Evidence	دليل
12- Suggest	اقترح
13- Scan	مسح
14- Devices	الأجهزة
15- Interfered	تداخل

### Practise

What did President Donald Trump say about the man who was pushed by police during the protests in Buffalo, USA, last week?  
Who is the man that was pushed by police during the protests?  
How old is he?  
What does the footage of the incident show?



## Lebanon protests: Hundreds take to streets for second night

Hundreds of people protested in cities across Lebanon for a second night. It's over the **handling** of the country's **economic crisis**. The Lebanese pound fell to record lows. It lost 70% of its value since October when protests began. Protesters in the capital, Beirut, and in the northern city of Tripoli, threw stones and fireworks at police. The police used **tear gas** and **rubber bullets**. The pound's **decline** appeared to halt on Friday after the government **announced** that the central bank would begin **injecting** more US dollars into the market in a bid to stop the pound's free-fall. The move is set to begin on Monday. It comes as the government **prepares** to hold talks with the **International Monetary Fund** (IMF). It hopes to **secure** billions of dollars in **financing** to help put the country's economy back on **track**.



BBC- 13 June 2020- (politics)

1- Handling	معالجة
2- Economic	الاقتصادية
3- Crisis	أزمة
4- Tear gas	غاز مسيل للدموع
5- Rubber bullets	رصاصات مطاطية
6- Decline	انخفاض
7- Appeared	ظهر
8- Announced	أعلن
9- Injecting	تضخ
10- Prepares	يجيز
11- The International Monetary Fund	صندوق النقد الدولي
12- Secure	آمن
13- Financing	التمويل
14- Track	المسار

### Practise

What is happening in Lebanon?  
 Why are hundreds of people protesting in cities across Lebanon?  
 How much of its value did the Lebanese pound lose?  
 Why will the central bank start injecting more US dollars into the market?

## Ukraine's new parliamentary speaker Volodymyr Hroysman

Volodymyr Hroysman, the new speaker of Ukraine's parliament, is seen as an **ally** of President Petro Poroshenko. A long-serving **mayor**, he first came to **prominence** following the pro-EU protests. It **ousted** President Viktor Yanukovich in February 2014. He was **appointed** **deputy prime minister** following Mr. Poroshenko's **election**. Much was made of his **youth** and his **ties** to the current president. As **deputy** prime minister, he was put in charge of the **investigation** into the Malaysia Airlines MH17 plane **crash** in Ukraine. He was also responsible for **coordinating** **efforts** for those displaced from the rebel-held areas in the east of the country.



BBC- 28 November 2014- (politics)

1- Ally	حليف
2- Mayor	عمدة
3- Prominence	الشهرة
4- Ousted	خلع-طرد
5- Appointed	معين-عين
6- Deputy prime minister	نائب رئيس مجلس الوزراء
7- Election	انتخاب
8- Youth	شباب
9- Ties	روابط
10- Deputy	نائب
11- Investigation	تحقيق
12- Airlines	الخطوط الجوية
13- Crash	تحطم
14- Coordinating	التنسيق
15- Efforts	جهود

### Practise

Who is Volodymyr Hroysman?  
 How is he seen?  
 What jobs was he assigned to as Deputy Prime Minister?  
 When did he first come to prominence?